THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 78. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

LATEST BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

IMPORTANT FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

Difficulty Between the United States Minister in Turkey and the Porte Government.

An American War Vessel Despatched to the Island of Cyprus.

Commercial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, September 30.—In consequence of a difficulty which has existed for some time past between the United States Consul in the Island of Cyprus and the Turkish authorities, the United States Minister in Constantinople, Mr. E. Joy Morris, has demanded full satisfaction from the Sultan and his Cabinet.

Pending the negotiations, which assume a rather serious aspect, Mr. Morris communicated with Admiral Goldsborough; and the United States war ship *Ticonderoga*, Captain Charles Steedman, which has been lying off the port of Venice, was despatched thence for Cyprus.

Cause of the Quarrel.

The following detailed account of the difficulty between the representatives of the United States in the Island of Cyprus and at Constantinople and the Sublime Porte—referred to in our special cable telegram—will be found of considerable interest, as matters of great import may be evolved from the step just now taken by the Hon. Mr. Morris:—

Some time ago the American Consul at Larnaca, in Cyprus, Mr. Luigi Palma de Cesnola, took into his service as cavas a Mussulman native named Mustapha. Shortly afterwards the mudir of the town claimed the man as a drawn conscript seeking to evade military service, and, on the Consul refusing to give him up, ordered a party of zaptiehs to enter the house of the American Consul dragoman—a certain Costand Bebess—and carry off the man.

Thereupon the American Consul addressed a formal complaint to the Governor of the island, demanding the punishment of the mudir and an ample apology for the alleged outrage on his own consular dignity. On inquiry into the facts, however, the Pasha considered the mudir to be in the right, and therefore refused the consular demand.

Mr. Palma de Cesnola accordingly "suspended relations," and referred the matter to the Hon. E. Joy Morris, the American Minister in Constantinople. The latter gentleman, accepting his subordinate's version of the facts, addressed an energetic and categorical note to the Porte, demanding:—

First. The dismissal of the mudir.

Second. A personal apology from the Pasha to the Consul at the house of the latter, with a simultaneous salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag.

Third. That done, the dismissal of the Pasha himself.

Fourth. The liberation and payment of substantial compensation to the cavas Mustapha.

In the event of the Porte's unwillingness to concede these four points, Mr. Morris requested Admiral Goldsborough, commanding the American squadron in the Mediterranean, to send one of his war vessels to Larnaca, which has been done.

A Military Commission Sent to Venetia.

A military commission has gone to Venetia, to take possession, for the Italian Government, of the war material there.

The Treaty of Peace Between Italy and Austria.

LONDON, September 28.—It is expected that the treaty of peace between Italy and Austria will be signed within a day or two.

A Commercial Treaty with Austria.

Austria and Italy have agreed to commence negotiations for a treaty of commerce as soon as peace has been concluded. The basis of this commercial relation is to be the treaty of commerce of 1851 between Austria and Sardinia. This basis, however, is only meant to serve as the starting-point for what are intended to be very intricate commercial relations.

The Duchies—The Duke of Augustenburg.

The Duke of Augustenburg has written a letter to the King of Prussia, offering to join the North German Confederation if Prussia would instal him as the Duke of the Duchies. Prussia rejected the offer.

The Duke of Nassau and the Elector of Hesse-Cassel have notified to Prussia their intention of abdicating in favor of the Prussian King, with the view of obtaining some concessions regarding their private property.

The Ex-Kings of Saxony and Hanover.

The Kings of Hanover and Saxony intend taking up their permanent residence at Vienna. It is certain that the latter will abdicate in favor of his son. The Duke of Nassau and the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, who have large estates in Austria, will also take up their permanent residence in that country.

The King of Hanover has informed the managers of the Theatre Royal at Hanover that he will bring an action against them before the law courts if they reopen the theatre without the order of his ministers, with whom the contracts have been concluded. He will not allow them either to make any engagement with the Theatre Royal at Berlin, as is proposed by the Prussian Government.

The Queen of Hanover continued to reside in the Royal Castle at Herrenhaus, near the capital, declaring that she will not quit the kingdom. The Princess Frederika will go to her father at Vienna.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—The Brokers' Circular reports that the sales of Cotton for the week ending Friday, September 28, sum up 130,000 bales. Prices have considerably advanced, and middling uplands are quoted at 14¼d. The sales Friday, 28th, were 25,000 bales, the market closing with a further advance of one-quarter of a penny per pound. Middling uplands 14½d. The stock is 40,000 bales below the estimate.

A Curious Discovery.—An odd discovery was made in the village of Bonsall, near Bath, England, last month. The boarded floor of a room on the ground-floor of a house in the Upper Town was taken up for the purpose of being replaced by a new one, when the centre beam was found to be resting on twenty-nine horses' skulls! The lower jaws were all gone, having been detached probably for the purpose of allowing them to rest more solidly, or otherwise having decayed away. There is a tradition in the village that a battle was once fought on Bonsall Moor, and it is inferred that these remains were obtained from thence.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Grant, Farragut, Dix, and Raymond.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The following letter from Admiral Farragut was received here by Mr. Dudley, Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Committee, while he was at Pittsburg:—

NEW YORK, September 24, 1866, No. 113 East Thirty-sixth street.—SIR:—Your invitation to be present at a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors to be held at Pittsburg on the 25th instant, has just been received. Even if disposed to accept, the time is too limited, but on principle I am, as an officer of the Navy, unwilling to take any active part in political assemblies, and, therefore, with thanks to yourself for the pleasant tone of your letter, I beg to decline the invitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral.

To L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Esq.

President Johnson's Policy—Do Grant and Farragut Support It?

In a speech at Anderson, Indiana, lately, Governor Morton said:—

But they say that Grant has been swinging around the circle with the President. They tried to make us believe that General Grant was with the President and indorsed his policy. They tried to wring out of Grant some expression of his views, but not a single word could they extract from him. The people would cheer Grant, and the President would come out and bow to them. When he got up to Columbus, Grant could stand it no longer. He came out and said to the reporters:—"Gentlemen, I have never sympathized with him; I have never approved his policy; I came along with him because I was invited." He was invited by his commanding officer, and he could not do otherwise than accept. And there was that brave old sea-dog, Farragut, he went along, too.

Well, he took occasion at the banquet at New York, at the earliest opportunity, to explain how he came there. "Why," said he, "I have been taught to believe that the invitation of my commanding officer was equivalent to an order." When Farragut got to Cleveland some impudent radical asked him a question. Said he, "I would like to know whether you are a Johnson man." "Why," said he, "to be sure I am. He is my commanding officer. You ask any subordinate officer under me whether he is a Farragut man or not."

Yet these men were not for him. They were with him, but they were not of him. They will not support his policy. But if they do, if Grant, with all his popularity and influence, should come out in behalf of the President's policy, he would be ground to powder. The cause is greater than any man. I have great confidence in the result. I don't despair of the republic. I believe the great cause will yet triumph; that the Union will be fully restored with equal rights, with equal protection for all; and that our country will then start upon a career of prosperity and power such as it has never known before.

Mr. Raymond and the French Mission.

To the Editor of the N. Y. *Tribune*.—SIR:—I find the following paragraph in your Washington correspondence:—

THE FRENCH MISSION.—As Gen. Dix has declined the French mission, *both Raymond and Stanton are working for it*, but as the President does not feel kindly to the former, it is not likely he will get it.

So far as I am concerned, this statement is utterly untrue. Not only have I never "worked for" the Mission to France, but I have never, directly or indirectly, personally or through others, applied for that or any other office, at home or abroad, in the gift of the Government. Nor have I any reason to believe that any body has ever sought or suggested my appointment to any such place. Twice in my life I have been asked to accept a foreign appointment; in neither case did I consent.

I am aware that the report of my seeking or desiring the French mission has been industriously kept afloat in the new-papers for two or three years. It has served the purpose of explaining upon some selfish and interested basis, public action on my part which a portion of the press were unwilling to ascribe to any better motive. But it never had the slightest foundation in truth. I do not remember having ever spoken to the President or Secretary of State about the French mission, but once, and that was to suggest, in case of a vacancy, the appointment of General Dix.

Yours, etc., H. J. RAYMOND.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

The Campaign in the West—Speech of General Butler at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, September 29.—General Butler arrived here from Oberlin last night. An immense crowd had already gathered at the Kennard House, who cheered the General on his arrival, and called loudly for a speech. He soon appeared on the same balustrade on which the President stood when he delivered his celebrated Cleveland speech. General Butler happened to begin his speech at the same hour, which will explain the reference in his opening sentence. After the enthusiastic cheers which greeted his appearance had subsided, he said:—

Men of Ohio:—I doubt whether you ought to desire me to speak to you from this place at this hour. I am told that it is an unfortunate place for speakers, especially in the evening (shouts of laughter, and cries of "That's so"); but, undeterred by the fate of my predecessor, relying on your courtesy and kindness, I propose to answer a question or two which he put to the citizens of Cleveland from the balcony where I now stand. After saying that he humbly represented the entire Government, and after opening his attack upon Congress, the chosen representatives of the people, he states this question:—"What Constitutional provision have I violated?" and then adds—"What does General Butler say?" I will tell him. First and foremost, General Butler says that the President of the United States has set him a very difficult task. If he had asked, "What constitutional provision I have not violated", my task would have been most easy. But notwithstanding that, I will endeavor, in the moments you allow me, to remind the President of one or two violations of the Constitution of which he has been guilty. First—then, and this, I think, has struck the American people with more of shame and mortification than any other they have seen—the President of the United States, in derogation of his high office, has been deliberately going round the country endeavoring to bring the Congress of the United States, a co-ordinate branch of the Government, into public hatred, ridicule, and contempt.

There is no parallel to this conduct in all time previous. In the great contest, for example, when Jackson was in the chair, between the Executive and Congress, never was heard from that man of iron will and positive convictions anything but the most respectful language against the co-ordinate branch of the Government. What is the duty of the President of the United States in this behalf? It is to treat each branch of the Government so that each branch may be respected by the people in its authority, and it is a gross violation of the principles and of the spirit of the age, and of the letter of the Constitution, when any branch of the Government sets itself hourly up against the other. (Cheers.)

It is no excuse for the President to affirm that Mr. Stevens, or Mr. Sumner, or any other member of a branch of the Government uses unbecoming language towards him, or opposes him, because they are individuals only and not a department of the Government, whereas Congress as a body has never treated him otherwise than with respect.

Baffled in his hopes of subordinating the Congress to his sovereign will, he was determined to break it down as far as his voice and influence went, so as to familiarize the people with the idea that the Congress is not a constitutional body, but one which ought to be suppressed, as interfering with the restoration of the peace and unity of the nation. Evidences of this design are not wanting. What else did the question of his Secretary of State mean, when he asked the people of the West whether they would have Mr. Johnson "King or President?" It was a threat to the people. We answer it in all humbleness, "As neither, thank you, sir." (Cheers and laughter.)

The President, in his own choice rhetoric, has characterized the National Legislature as a rump Congress, as an excrescence hanging on the verge of the Government. Mark the logic of the argument which he here advanced, as he stood on the spot in that memorable journey ostensibly made to attend the funeral of Senator Douglas, but which turned out to be his own funeral cortege. (Laughter and cheers.) It is that Congress is an unconstitutional body, because it was elected by the votes of a part only of the people, and because, therefore, all the States are not represented in it. But, Mr. President, remember that this Congress was elected at the same time, at the same ballot-boxes, in the same States only, and by the same people, and by them alone, that elected your Vice-President.

Now, if this Congress is only a "rump" of a Congress, does it not follow, by the most inexorable logic, that he is but a rump of a President. (Shouts of laughter and cheers.) And if the legislative branch is hanging on the verge of the Government, is not the Executive in like manner hanging on the same verge, so near, indeed, as to tempt us to wish he might fall off? (Renewed cheers and laughter.) Again, in answer to the President's question, "What constitutional provision have I ever violated?" I answer, he has corruptly misused the constitutional power of removal and appointment to office; and overridden that constitutional power which gives to the Senate the power of advising and confirming his appointments. I agree with Attorney-General Stanbery in his opinion that the Constitution gives the President the unlimited power of removal and appointment, because it must be lodged somewhere, as bad officers are to be removed and vacancies are to be filled, that the Government may go on. When in the Convention that framed the Constitution the question came up, shall we give this tremendous power to the Executive? the great and good men of the day said, He may use it for his own purpose, and may then seize the Government to himself. The answer was, We must still give it, but any improper use of it is an impeachable offense. (Cheers.) And that is yet the remedy for a wrongful use of that power which the people have reserved to themselves.

Now, then, fellow-citizens, has the President used this appointing power? Does he consult the Senate? Does he not use this power wickedly, corruptly, and for his own purposes? Has he not said always and openly that every man who does not support his policy shall be removed; or, to use his own chaste and dignified language, "kicked out?" (Cheers.) Is that, in all honesty and fairness of judgment, a proper use of the appointing power? (Cries of "No! No, sir!")

The President has already since the adjournment reappointed more than thirty persons to office after they had been rejected by the Senate, upon his own nomination, thus showing that he intends to use this power in spite of and against the advice and consent of the Senate. There is another violation of the Constitution of which the President has been guilty. It places in Congress the power of declaring war, and in the Senate the power of controlling the Executive in concluding a peace, from the necessity of their ratification of treaties. Nay, more, it requires a vote of two-thirds. Now, by the act of July 13, 1861, Congress, as has been unanimously decided by the Supreme Court, made provision for and declared to exist a public territorial war between the United States and insurgent States.

That war—the greatest in extent and results that the world ever saw—the President, without consulting the Senate, has attempted to bring to an end by his own proclamation of peace. He has done this act, beyond all question, to embarass the Senate and House in their action towards the insurgent States that we had conquered. Our public civil war differed from a public war only in this, that its results might affect citizens who were none the less citizens because they were enemies and traitors, and no less public enemies because they were citizens. A foreign war, affecting other nations, could only be terminated by treaty, but the fact that ours were domestic enemies makes the case stronger against the President, because peace in such a war might require legislation to regulate the duties and establish the rights of lately insurgent subdued citizens. Where under the Constitution does the President get the power to make a peace by his own act for his own purposes? Again, the Constitution provides that Congress shall make rules for the disposal of all captured property by land and sea. This was expressly put there to prevent the Executive from taking property captured in war, and converting it to his own use. Kings had claimed in the Old World as their prerogative the control of property captured from the enemy, and the right to distribute it among their retainers.

In making our Constitution our fathers put the control of such appointing power into the hands of Congress. If Congress had made no rules for the disposal of captured men and property, perhaps the executive might have justified the President in disposing of them, but Congress did make rules and regulations for the disposal of that property in the act of confiscation. Yet, in defiance of these laws, President Johnson, in the exercise of the pardoning power, and by his direct order, has given back to public enemies millions and millions of property captured in war on land and on water, and attempted to dispose of all our enemy's property so captured by our arms in public war. The question I now make is not whether it is wise or unwise to return property or reinstate in their rights such men, but whether in defiance of the Constitution and laws of Congress he has a right to give back or to dispose of property or person. Still, again, we in the North have to pay our taxes not only to the interest of the national debt, but the debts of the individual States. Now, although Congress passed a law assessing their due proportion of the direct tax upon the South, and orders sale of property for the non-payment of these taxes, the President defied laws on his own responsibility. He directed all such sales to be stopped at the South, and allowed taxes due from Rebels to remain uncollected, while loyal men in the North must work out both theirs, National and State, when due, or have their property sold.

Yet the Constitution says the President shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and he makes oath that he will execute the duties of President. Therefore, my friends, I can say to President Johnson that General Butler says that the Congress of the United States, sooner or later, will put on record in due form a list of these and other direct violations of the Constitution, and call upon him either to justify them or answer for them. (Tremendous and repeated cheers.) General Butler says that when ever a man proves false to pledges he has given to obtain public position, whenever a man attempts to betray his country at the call of personal ambition, whenever a man tries to control the will of people by corrupting their servants with office and place, whenever a man threatens the people that he will use their army and navy against them, whenever a man seeks to revolutionize the Government by maligning a Congress of their choice, and by stigmatizing their purest patriots, whom they honor, as traitors, while he fondles the first Rebels in his bosom, that man shall surely find the people of the United States and the Congress of the United States can easily devise a remedy for every wrong done the country, and protection against every usurpation of power. (Loud cheers). He will further find that the people of this country know how to deal with a usurping President, a King or a Dictator. (Cheers). Permit me now to thank you most gratefully for the too kind and courteous reception you have given me. I must be allowed to think it largely due to the introduction with which the President presented me to the citizens of Cleveland. (Laughter). I bid you, each and all, a fair good night. (Prolonged cheers.)

A Case of Crim. Con. in High Life in Louisville, Kentucky.

From the Louisville Democrat, September 26.

A man well known here, and who moves among the upper tens, has the fortune of having a wife who is beautiful and attractive, being a great favorite in the society in which she moves; and besides his wife, the family of the gentleman consists in, we believe, two interesting children. Mr. M., as we shall style him, is often from home, and during his absence it has been hinted that Mrs. M. had received clandestine visits from some of the sterner sex, but this her lord would not pay the least attention to, as he believed the one whom he had taken for life to be too pure for such conduct, until one day, returning home rather unexpectedly, he caught under peculiar circumstances, one in the bed-chamber of his wife who proved to be a man, and the truth of the reports at once flashed across his mind. Instead of drawing a revolver and putting an end to the existence of one who had marred his pleasure for life, as others have done, he called his servant, had his children got ready, and without saying a word to his wife or her guilty partner, he took the children and left the city. Counsel have been employed, and though a suit for divorce has not yet been instituted, it will no doubt be done in a few days. When the case comes before a Chancery Court we will give the full particulars, but until then the facts will remain with the few who are acquainted with the affair. Among the immediate acquaintances of the parties it is creating considerable stir.

Testimonial to an Indian.—The President has ordered to be forwarded to "Hoo-ke-op," or the "Chief," one of the Blackfeet tribe of Indians, a handsome testimonial of esteem for his humane conduct in rescuing a white woman named Fanny Kelly from the hostile Sioux in 1864, and restoring her to her friends. The testimonial is in the shape of a parchment letter of transmittal, handsomely ornamented with the American coat of arms in colors, accompanied by a large silver medal and one hundred silver dollars.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, October 1.

The President Collating the Points of His Forthcoming Annual Message.

It is understood that the President is employing every leisure moment he can obtain, in view of the swarm of people who besiege him so constantly, in considering and preparing the political points of his forthcoming Annual Message to Congress, on which more than usual care will be expended. It is stated by those competent to know, that some of these points have already been made the subject of Cabinet consideration. The President will adhere most strenuously to the line of policy that has characterized his administration. It is believed that he will take the ground that, while the Constitution leaves it an open question for the courts whether ordinary legislation is or is not binding while States are refused representation, that instrument is emphatic in its requirement that, in the preparation of amendments to the Constitution, all the States that claim and are willing to exercise the right shall be represented. The President will, therefore, urge the immediate admission of the loyal and qualified Senators and Representatives from all the now unrepresented States, in order that Congress may be enabled to prepare such amendments as the present condition of the country demands. He will also recommend that when Congress is organized according to his views of the constitutional requirement, amendments be prepared adjusting the questions of representation and taxation to meet the changed condition of the country. It is probable that the President will embody in his message, as a suggestion to Congress, the two propositions for amendment submitted last winter in his reported conversation with a prominent Senator. Those propositions were some what mutilated in their transmission at the time, and a corrected version is, therefore, sent herewith, as follows:—

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the number of qualified male voters as prescribed by each State.

Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to the value of all property subject to taxation in each State.

This amendment not to take effect until the census of 1870 shall have been taken.

From South and Central America.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The steamer *Arizona* has arrived here, with $1,137,148 in treasure, and Panama advices of the 23d ult.

An act has been passed by the Legislature looking towards the separation of the State from the general Government, and to form an independent State of the Isthmus, but there appears no likelihood of the scheme prevailing.

The President's message shows the state of the Treasury is far from encouraging, and there has been increased taxation. No public improvements have been made in the past eighteen months, and all public education is suspended. The Government property, as far as possible, has been disposed of, and heavy forced loans levied. In short, the country is in a more unsettled and deplorable condition than ever known.

The wet season continues, but no sickness is prevalent.

There was no late news from the interior.

Don Jose Joaquin Perez has been re-elected President of Chili.

The port of Valparaiso will soon be defended by one hundred and fifty cannon.

The relations between the allies are daily growing more friendly. Matters in Peru are progressing favorably, and President Prado still enjoys the confidence of the people.

Free trade is about to be re-established between Chili and Peru. Business on the coast was active, and cotton-growing is on the increase.

The return of the Spanish invaders is looked for, and the patriotism of the people has received a fresh and powerful impulse.

There is no news from Central America. The five republics are at peace.

The coffee crop promises well.

Heavy Gale at Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—A heavy northeast gale sprang up last evening, and has been prevailing to-day with great violence. The quarantine steamer *City of Albany* came in for a harbor from the Capes this morning, and reported heavy weather. Owing to the easterly wind, an almost unprecedented high tide occurred to-day, and a heavy sea has been running in. The rain fell during the whole day. The river steamers were unable to land at the wharves from the roughness of the weather, and were compelled to return to Norfolk.

Death of Colonel John H. Cowden.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., October 1.—Colonel John H. Cowden died at the residence of his son-in-law, Colonel David Taggart, in this borough, yesterday afternoon.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Cotton advancing. Sales at 40@42c. Flour advanced 25c.; sales of 14,000 barrels; State, $8@12 75; Ohio, $11 70@14 50; Western, $8@11 57; Southern firmer; sales of 500 barrels at $12 10@16. Wheat quiet at an advance of 3@5c. Corn advanced 2@3c.; sales of 90,000 bushels at 92@96c. Oats advanced 1@2c. Beef steady. Pork buoyant at $33 25@33 30. Lard heavy at 16¼@18½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, October 1.—Flour quiet; stock light. Wheat firm; red, $3; white, $3 25@3 40. Corn steady; white, 98c.@$1 00; yellow, 99@98 cents. Oats buoyant; sales at 63@67 cents. Provisions inactive. Pork, $34 50. Sugars firm; refining grades scarce. Coffee steady; 1000 bags Rio sold at 17¼@19c in gold. Whisky firm.

COLONEL CHARLES ALEXANDER—HIS LAST POETICAL EFFUSION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Having noticed among your locals of Saturday last an article referring to the life and demise of Colonel Charles Alexander, I concluded to acquaint you and his friends of the fact that the following is one of his last woolings of the Muse, having been written during the past year. It is certainly somewhat remarkable for an aged and worn-out intellect—being an acrostic. It was the result of a momentary inspiration upon seeing a little daughter of the subscriber. The rythm and metre seem to be faultless.

I am, sir, very truly, etc., S. J. V.

"An Acrostic—To a Lovely Child.

"Sweet little cherub, like an angel pure,
E'en ever may thy loveliness endure;
Life, with its many ills, around thee spread,
Invokes a parent's anxious hope and dread—
Nor will all apprehension cease when grown,
And woman's graceful charms are o'er thee thrown.
"C. ALEXANDER."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, October 1, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were better. In Government bonds there was more doing; 7·30s sold at 106@106¼; 10·40s at 99¼; and old 5-20s at 112; 111¾ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 112¼ asked. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99¾; and old do. at 95¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden & Amboy sold at 123, no change. Catawissa preferred at 31¼@31½, closing at the former rate, an advance of 1¼: Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@59¼; no change. Reading at 58¼@59¼, an advance of ¼: and Philadelphia and Erie at 33¾, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 38; and Chestnut and Walnut at 55. 88¼ was bid for Second and Third; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 71 for West Philadelphia; 17¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 29, an advance of ½; preferred do. at 37¼@37¾, a slight advance; Susquehanna Canal at 14½, an advance of ¼, and Lehigh Navigation at 59, an advance of ½; 120 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146; 11 A. M., 146½; 12 M., 145¾; 1 P. M., 145¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$400 U S 7-30s Aug.	106½	100 sh Cata pf	s30 31¾
$150 do. July	106	100 sh do	b5 31¾
$1000 City 6s o. k a o	85½	100 sh do	31
$10000 do new	99½	100 sh do	b5 31¾
$1000 US 5-20s 62	112	100 sh do	b30 31¾
$2000 Wyoming b's	86	100 sh do	s60 31¾
$3000 C & A 6s 89	97½	200 sh do	31¾
$1000 War & Fra 7s	80½	200 sh do	31¾
$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s	101½	100 sh do	31¾
100 sh Sch N	29	100 sh do	b5 31¾
50 sh do	29	100 sh do	b5 31¾
20 sh Lehigh Nav	58½	100 sh do	b5 31¾
50 sh do	59	100 sh do	s30 31¾
20 sh do	59	100 sh Reading	21 53¾
200 sh Susq Can	14½	100 sh do	b5 53¾
100 sh Ocean	4½	100 sh do	b5 54¼
100 sh do	4·69	100 sh do	s30 58¾
3 sh Cam & Amb	129	100 sh do	s60 58¾
70 sh do	scrip 42	100 sh do	s60 58¾
300 sh Pa R R	57½	100 sh do	58¾
200 sh do	57¾	100 sh do	b60 59
100 sh do	s60 57	300 sh do	59
7 sh Minehill	57½	125 sh Keystone Zinc	1
100 sh Ph & E	33¾	50 sh Coal Rnge	10
100 sh Maple Sh	2	3 sh Spr & Pine	33
100 sh Sch N pf	37	55 sh Ches & Wall R	55
100 sh do	37½	100 sh Fulton Coal	6½
100 sh do	b10 37¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146@146¼; Silver ¼ and ¼, 137; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16; do., October, 1864, 15; do., December, 1864, 14; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 9½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 1.—There was no inquiry for Flour to-day for shipment, and only a moderate demand from the home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8·75 for superfine; $8·75@11 for extras, the latter rate for fresh ground new Wheat; $12@12 75 for Northwestern extra family; $12·50@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and 15@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour is selling in a small way at $6@6 50 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

The offerings of Wheat continue very small, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of fair and choice new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·80@3, and white at $3@3 25. Rye is sold at $1 10@1 15 for Southern and Western, and $1·15@1·16 for Pennsylvania. Corn comes in slowly, and meets with a good demand. Sales of 5000 bushels of Western mixed and yellow at $1 02, and some yellow at $1 05. Oats have undergone no material change; sales of 2000 bushels of Southern at 54c. ₱ bushel.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

In Provisions there is no perceptible change to notice. New Mess Pork is selling at $34·25@34 50; Prime Mess at $32; Prime at $31; Mess Beef at $16@23 for Western and city packed; Smoked Hams at 21@25c., and Pickled Hams at 13@20c.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·38 and Ohio at $2·44.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, October 1.—The Cattle Market continues very dull, and prices are rather lower; about 2700 head arrived and sold at 16@17c. for extra, 14@15c. for fair to good, and 12@13c. ₱ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

67	head	A. Christy & Brotner, Western, 15@16½.
106	"	P. McFillen, Western, 14@16½.
170	"	P. Hathaway, Western, 14@15½.
122	"	James Kirk, Chester county, 14@16½.
24	"	James Montague, Western, 7@7½ gross.
125	"	James McFillen, Western, 15@16½.
65	"	E. McFillen, Western, 15@16½.
96	"	Uhman & Bochman, Western, 15@16½.
162	"	Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 15@17.
217	"	Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16½.
92	"	T. Mooney & Brother, 14@16
52	"	H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 14@16.
27	"	J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 14@16.
97	"	L. Frank, Western, 13@15.
158	"	Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@16½.
50	"	Hope & Co., Western, 15@16½.
30	"	Drytoos & Co., Western, 7@8 gross.
58	"	B. Baldwin, Chester county, 15@16½.
15	"	J. Clemson, Chester county, 12@15.
151	"	B. Hood, Chester county, 14@16½.
76	"	Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
25	"	A. Kimble, Chester county, 14@16.
35	"	Mayne & McArdle, Chester co 7@9, gross.
41	"	J. Rowland, Chester county, 6@7½, gross.
51	"	M. Levy, Western, 14@15½.
67	"	J. Aull, Western, 6@8 gross.
33	"	Rosenberg, Western, 6@7, gross.
74	"	D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@7, gross.
25	"	C. Murphy, Western, 6@7½, gross.
96	"	D. Smith, Western, 7@8, gross.
50	"	H. Kepler, Western, 7@8, gross.
68	"	Rease & Rhodes, Western 6@7, gross.
30	"	Z Gemmell, Delaware, 5½@7, gross.
41	"	J. Seldomridge, Virginia, 14@15½.

Sheep are in fair demand at an advance. About 8000 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at 6½@7c. ₱ lb., gross, as to condition and quality.

Cows are without change. About 240 head sold at prices ranging from $50 to $80 for springers, and $8@110 for gow and calf.

Hogs.—Prices are without change. About 2300 head sold at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards, at from $14@15 the 100 lbs. net, the latter rate for prime corn-fed.

MURDER IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 29.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, Mr. Edward Titus, son of Frazier Titus, of this city, Chairman of the Vigilance Committee in Rebel times, came out of the Greenlow Opera House Theatre, and entered the Opera Saloon, under the theatre, somewhat intoxicated. Captain Monroe, the proprietor of the saloon, an ex Rebel officer in the army, left his wife for a few moments in the theatre and entered the saloon about the same time. Monroe observing Titus making a disturbance with others, endeavored to persuade him to leave the house, and walked towards the door with him in a peaceable manner. Titus suddenly drew a pistol, which Monroe caught, but it was discharged, the ball passing through Monroe's arm near the shoulder. Titus instantly drew another pistol and fired, the bullet taking effect in Monroe's stomach. The latter fell to the floor. Titus was immediately arrested and lodged in jail. Monroe died from his wound during the night.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The steamers *George Washington* and *Merrimac* have arrived from New Orleans.

INFIDELITY.

FREETHINKERS IN COUNCIL.

Persons "of Influence, Talent, and Consequence" Supposed to be in Attendance.

They Discover that Religion is a Mass of Rottenness.

TOBACCO ALMOST AS BAD AS RELIGION.

CHRISTIANITY ONLY ONE OF THE CRYING EVILS WHICH AFFLICT HUMANITY.

The Promised Regeneration of this "Priest-ridden, Bigoted, Puritanical, Hypocritical World."

In the columns of a morning contemporary we discovered the following advertisement:—

☞ INFIDEL CONVENTION ON SUNDAY, 30th instant, in Mitchell's Hall, No. 810 Fourth street, above Vine, at 2 o'clock P. M. Delegates and others will punctually attend, among whom are many of influence and talent. In the evening addresses will be delivered on the advantages of Free Inquiry, etc., by Horace Seavor, etc., of Boston, and others of consequence, to which the public are invited.

Regarding it our duty as public journalists to furnish an exact record of events as they occur, no matter what may be their tendency; and, moreover, considering the arguments generally brought by infidels to the support of their views as the most effective that can be used against them, our reporter was instructed to repair to the scene and ascertain what these persons "of influence and talent," and such "others of consequence" as might be present, might have to say for themselves and their belief.

On arriving at the designated number, we found that the Convention was to be held in a triangular-shaped upper room, which, during the week, is used for dancing purposes. It was capable of holding about three hundred persons, but seats were arranged for only one-third of that number, showing that the infidels themselves fully realized the fact that they are few in numbers and far between.

At 2 o'clock, the hour fixed for the opening of the Convention, nineteen persons in all were present. Eighteen of these were men; the nineteenth was a boy. Fourteen sat with their hats on; the remaining five with their hats off. While awaiting the arrival of those who had disregarded the promise in the advertisement, that "delegates and others would punctually attend,"

Desultory Conversation

appeared to be the only thing in order, and this was kept up in a very earnest manner.

The question under consideration by most of the talkers was the character and nature of a Christian. But, although our reporter was as attentive as could be, he failed to overhear any satisfactory solution of the problem. The fine arts also came in for a share of attention, and the tastes therein of several individuals present were freely ventilated. As an incentive to this line of thought, one person kindly drew from a pocket in his coat-tail a roll of cheap engravings, which he distributed about him for examination.

The record of Miss Anna E. Dickinson was also gone into, and the fact arrived at that she was "a Lincoln woman," whatever that may be.

Two persons—evidently "of consequence," else they would not have been in possession of so much ready money—retired to a corner of the hall to arrange some financial matters, and with such great success that a considerable sum changed hands during the operation. As to those who had no appetite for discussion, or no pocket for financiering, one occupied himself with a newspaper, and half a dozen puddled the floor with tobacco juice, while another sought oblivion in a hearty attempt at whistling.

In this way the time passed, until quarter of three, when about seventy-five persons were present, among them five ladies of unpretentious appearance.

The Convention Organizes.

Mr. Becket arose and moved that the Convention organize by selecting as Chairman Mr. Wahn, of Philadelphia, which motion prevailed, as a matter of course. The Chairman, on taking his seat at a school desk on one side of the room, proved to be a little, old gentleman, with grey hair, a huge moustache, and a very slippery tongue. He suggested the propriety of appointing the other customary officers; whereupon Mr. Becket was selected for Secretary, and Mr. Mendon, of the Boston *Investigator*, for Treasurer.

The Chairman then suggested that it would be well for the Convention to select a Committee on Resolutions and Address. The proposition did not meet with especial favor at first, but finally prevailed, and the following gentlemen were constituted the Committee:—Messrs. Horace Seavor, Lilly, and Richardson.

The Convention Hard to Find.

The Chairman here stated that he understood several gentlemen to have experienced some difficulty in finding the hall in which they were assembled. He suggested that some person volunteer to stand at the entrance, and inform passers-by that the Infidel Convention was within. A person volunteered to do this duty, and left the hall for the purpose. But being desirous of witnessing the proceedings, he wrote on a slip of paper, measuring three inches by one and a half, the words, "Infidel Convention," tacked it to the door-post with two pins, and then returned.

At this point there was a lull in the proceedings, which was finally interrupted by a gentleman rising to discuss the subject of

Qualifications for Participating in the Convention.

He stated that at the last convention of this character held in the city, the first thing done was to ascertain the belief of those who were present, so as to "prevent any one who was not an infidel from voting on any question brought before them. He did not appr

the time in doing nothing, and that in the worst possible manner. The usual expenditures had been made, and that was about all. The war had sadly interfered with the operations of the committees, by scattering their membership. But he considered the present state of the public mind highly favorable to the creation of a liberal sentiment. All that is necessary is the crystallization of this sentiment. We want a good business man and lecturer to travel the country and organize. He had been in correspondence with an Englishman and a German, with the view of engaging their services. But the German finally concluded that he could not speak English plainly enough, and the Englishman had *accidentally* become a spiritualist.

Infidels Should be Friendly to Each Other.

Mr. Menden then stated his belief that every one present should make it his duty to introduce himself to all the others. To a Convention held in New York a few years ago, a friend had come all the way from Ohio; but returned disgusted with the Convention and with infidels in general, because he knew nobody and nobody knew him.

Organization the Great Desideratum of Infidelity.

Mr. Menden then adverted to the vast importance of an organization, believing that the scattered forces of infidels throughout the United States could by this means regenerate this priest-ridden, bigoted, puritanical, hypocritical world, and set all mankind at liberty. A few men in Massachusetts, knowing no such word as defeat, went to work at abolition in 1830, and now slavery is abolished. If every infidel throughout the country would give even fifty cents a year, it would enable them to bear the expenses of a public lecturer. He then read a couple of letters bearing on this subject. One of these, from Terre Haute, Indiana, stated that that place was pretty well blessed with infidelity, only one in fifteen trading at the gospel shop.

A New Plymouth Rock Discovered.

Mr. Warner, of Boston, a sharp-featured, black-haired gentlemen, who was gifted with a very spreading style of oratory, said he thought the unpopularity of their belief should not discourage them. Superstition and false theology have cramped the minds of the people, and delivered them over to the priesthood. But we should go forward with the hope of final success. So long as he had before him the support of that new Plymouth Rock, Horace Seavor, he could labor in earnest, and would accomplish his end or die. (Cheers.)

The Righteousness of Infidelity.

Mr. Seavor, the object of this flattery, responded, regretting, *for the sake of the audience*, that he was severely afflicted with a cold. He would be delighted if he had such lungs as Brother Warner, and the cause would prosper if there were in its ranks five hundred such earnest and effective laborers. They would not then be open to the reproach of being disciples of masterly inactivity. They had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that their cause is right and just. A distinguished warrior once said that where there were the fewer advocates of a cause, each one's share of honor was all the greater, and a disappointed politician had declared that it is better to be right than to be popular. He thought their cause was founded in reason and justice, and was amply satisfied with coming so far from home to find himself in the presence of an audience of intelligent, independent, and liberal-minded persons in favor of the cause of reason, liberty, and humanity. (Cheers.)

Qualifications of Members Again Discussed.

The Chairman again called the attention of the Convention to the necessity of permitting none but infidels to take part in its deliberations.

The Secretary thereupon moved that all persons present who harmonized with the Convention and the object they had in view, be permitted to participate in its proceedings. This motion was followed by a lengthy discussion, in which several gentlemen participated.

Mr. Thorn was particularly in favor of permitting anybody and everybody to take part, hoping, as he did, that some Christian would present himself and his arguments, to give them a chance to combat them. If he could get a fair hearing in the churches, he could soon upset Christianity. He entertained no fear of infidelity being put down by discussion. But the priesthood was too wise, too cautious, too cunning to engage in this discussion. Having found it thus difficult to engage Christians in discussion at infidel meetings, he favored the plan of joining lyceums and making a fuss in them generally. Many persons who did not like to be seen at a regular infidel meeting, would gladly go to such a place on purpose to hear infidel doctrine.

The Secretary stated that he was an advocate of the most unlimited freedom of speech, but as this Convention was called for a particular purpose, he was opposed to permitting everybody to participate. Some men could talk about nothing but politics, and if they once got started here, the object of the Convention would be defeated. Let us talk to the purpose. We want a central organization. Let us have one and keep it. After that we can call a convention for free speech, and invite all the priests in Christendom to attend.

The Sticking Point.

Mr. Menden then obtained the floor, and stated that the representatives of several organizations in different parts of the country were present, and he would like to hear what progress they had to report. He would also like to inquire if these organizations could not contribute something towards the support of a public lecturer. To do this seemed to be the sticking point. A man of talents is needed, but not such a one as Joseph Barker, who got all the money out of us he could, and then turned Christian. (Cheers.)

Mr. Menden then proceeded to narrate

A Little Incident

that occurred in his office not long since, to the following effect:—Two gentlemen entered Mr. Menden's office, when this colloquy took place:—

Mr. Menden—I think we ought to have a central organization, to support a lecturer.

First Gentleman—Well said, but you can't do it.

Mr. Menden—Why not? What is the reason?

First Gentleman—For the lack of organization.

Mr. Menden—I will stake my head against a foot-ball, and that is not worth much (whether it was the head or the foot-ball that was of such little value Mr. Menden neglected to state), that if the truth could be arrived at, the Church gets more than half its support from men who are infidels at heart, who despise the Church organization, and know and feel the rottenness of religion. (Applause.)

Mr. Menden permitted the applause to lead him from the track of his story so far as to say that he never attempted to disguise his sentiments, and that he knew, as they all knew, that *religion was rottenness*, and nothing else. (Applause.)

Infidelity Supports Religion.

The colloquy in Mr. Menden's office is then continued:—

Mr. Menden—How much do you pay to support infidelity, and how much to support religion?

First Gentleman—I subscribe five dollars a year to the Boston *Investigator*, and pay forty dollars a year per rent. (Applause.)

Second Gentleman—I do worse than that; I subscribe three dollars and a half to the Boston *Investigator*, and pay fifty dollars a year to support an Episcopal church.

Evil Teachings of Sunday Schools.

This terminated the "little incident," and Mr. Menden resumed:—I have no doubt it is the same all over the country. Some of our friends even send their children to Sunday School (sensation), and when they grow up they have learned to despise the truths their fathers hold, and try to inculcate in them.

Infidels Smoke, and Chew, and Drink Lager Beer.

Mr. Menden then proposed that a contribution of fifty cents per annum be levied on every infidel in the country, stating his belief that nineteen-fifths of them wasted much more than that on tobacco every week.

A Voice—And many of them drink lager beer. (Laughter.)

Mr. Menden—I hold that the use of tobacco is the foundation of all other vices. *Tobacco itself is almost as bad as religion.*

Ingrate Christians.

Mr. Thorn—We have come here, many of us at considerable expense, to organize an infidel meeting. I understand the motion to be simply to extend our courtesy to all present who favor such an infidel organization, and that it is not for the purpose of pleasing ingrate Christians, who may come here for the purpose of commenting on our views. (Cheers.)

Mr. Seavor sustained this proposition by saying that no one present had any desire to please Caristians. He thought an infidel had no business in a Christian convention, and by the same rule no Christian had any business in an infidel gathering.

Mr. Menden did not believe there was a single Christian present, but at the time he spoke his back was turned towards our reporter.

At this point the debate was closed by the previous question being demanded. Several persons still made an attempt to speak, when some one said he hoped that infidels would not set the churches a bad example. The motion to invite all who sympathized with the objects of the Convention to participate in its deliberations was then passed, with but one dissenting vote.

A Utilitarian.

Ten minutes were then allowed the representatives of different organizations present to report their progress, with the provision that no one was to speak more than twice.

Under this ruling, a gentleman gave a history of a society in Philadelphia which met every Sunday to discuss all questions which pertained to the welfare of the human race. This society was termed "Utilitarian," and found great strength in this very title, as many would attend its meetings who would not go near a regular infidel meeting. For his part, he considered opposition to Christianity as altogether too narrow a platform. He thought that *Christianity was only one of the erying evils which afflicted humanity.* He wanted the name of the "Infidel Association of America" changed to "Utilitarian."

John O-w-e-n.

About this time an elderly gentleman, closely muffled in a snuff-colored overcoat, watched his opportunity, and gaining the floor, desired to know of the Chair if he could be permitted to say a few words.

The Chairman evidently had a suspicion that there was something wrong and asked the gentleman's name.

"Owen," was the response.

The Chair—What is it?

Mr. Owen—Owen; John O-w-e-n—John Owen.

There being no objection, Mr. O-w-e-n proceeded as follows:—

My Honorable Friends, and my Honorable Mr. Chairman:—I heard this gentleman, but I could not understand what he said. No doubt a great many understood him, but I did not. I am an infidel. I am an infidel myself. Why am I an infidel? I will tell you here why I am an infidel. I will answer the question myself. Infidel signifies infidelity, but to a church, and not to your dear wife. Now is your wife a church, or is a church your wife? No doubt gentlemen have been entertained by this familiar conversation, whether they are gentlemen or not; but I appeal to you as a man. Infidel springs from infidelity.

The idea that Mr. Owen's speech was a little mixed had become quite general by this time, and his last brilliant statement brought out several cries of "order."

Mr. O-w-e-n—Excuse me, gentlemen, but you've got to hear me!

The Chair—We are now listening to reports from persons here belonging to different organizations throughout the country.

Mr. O-w-e-n—In other words, then, I am an infidel.

The Chair—Yes, yes; we all know that.

Mr. O-w-e-n—I don't wish to expose this Convention to the community.

The Chair—The Convention does not wish to be exposed. You can sit down.

Mr. O-w-e-n did not sit down, but remained standing for some minutes, gazing with, mouth wide open, at the gentleman who took the floor. He was finally satisfied, and thereupon assumed a sleeping posture.

A gentleman then proceeded to discuss the subject of effective organization, pointing out the different steps in the order in which they should be taken. He gave an account of the "Utilitarian Society" of Philadelphia, and its character, holding it up as a model. In this way an influence could be wielded that would shake Christianity to its centre.

By this time Mr. O-w-e-n had recovered, and he again suddenly made himself heard as follows:—Infidelity! inndelity! you must keep infidelity before you! (Cries of "Order! order!") Speak louder to the audience, we can't understand you.

An Itinerant Infidel Wanted.

The speaker then continued, stating that he had left home and come to the Convention on purpose to ascertain if it were not possible to devise some plan for sending forth an itinerant preacher of infidelity.

If such a man would come within fifty miles of the speaker's home, he would hire a hall for him and pay his expenses, and then see him one hundred miles on his journey away. He also informed the Convention that before the loss of his eyesight he had read and studied a great deal; but his course of study seemed to have been restricted to a work called the "Devil's Book," which appeared to be a mixture of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, for all he knew, and which had been borrowed by one doctor, one lawyer, one member of the Legislature, and two or three other persons. He thought that, if the itinerant would only turn up and devote a little time to the study of this book, he would be able to make short work with Christianity.

John O-w-e-n Desires to Hear Something About Infidelity.

Mr. O-w-e-n here interrupted the speaker, to say:—I want to hear something about infidelity. Keep to the question. I— (Cries of "Sit down!" "sit down!") We want the gentleman to speak on infidelity. (Cries of "Order!" "order!")

Mr. O-w-e-n sat down at last, and listened attentively for awhile to the next speaker, who addressed the Convention in a low, sing-song tone. It was evident that, like most of the rest, Mr. O-w-e-n could not get the speaker's drift, and so great was his disgust thereat that he shrugged up his shoulders and left the hall.

After the departure of Mr. O-w-e-n, the proceedings became so intolerably dull, that our reporter, at a quarter to 4 o'clock, gathered up his notes and beat a retreat. The example thus set was followed by many others.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

THE MILLER TRAGEDY—THE CONCLUSION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST — VERDICT AGAINST GOTTLIEB WILLIAMS.—Yesterday morning the Coroner's Jury resumed the investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. Eliza Miller, and the following additional testimony was submitted:—

John D. Fell testified that he knew Williams; on Wednesday morning, the 19th instant (the day of the murder); witness went to his place of business, Thompson's yard, N. E. corner Twelfth and Hamilton; got there about half-past 6 o'clock; saw Williams near the corner, and from his appearance thought he had just been washing himself, witness opened the shop and then went to the stable, and after returning to the wareroom Williams was gone; this was between 8 and 9¼ o'clock, when he disappeared; witness attended to some business, and when he came back saw Williams leaning against a chimney-place back of the wareroom on Pleasant street; he remained there a short time, and then went towards Eleventh street; at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the witness heard of the murder; on Friday, 21st, Mr. Leech told witness that Gotlieb Williams was the man who killed the woman; that was after his name had been published in the papers; had not seen Williams since the previous Wednesday; on Friday it was suggested to witness to search the stable and premises, to ascertain if Williams had hid anything when he was there on Wednesday morning; Mr. Leech and witness did search, and in the stable found a bloody shirt-cuff with a small portion of the sleeve attached; the stable was in a dilapidated condition and of easy access; the cuff appeared to have been thrown by carelessly; it was behind a horsehead.

William J. Leech corroborated the account of finding the shirt-cuff on Friday afternoon. They started to search for the razor and ring, and in searching for these the shirt-cuff was found.

Charles L. Parker testified that he kept a barber shop at No. 1242 Poplar street; on Friday, 21st, Williams was in his shop at a quarter past 7 in the morning, and witness shaved him; there was nothing peculiar about his manner; after he was shaved he sat near a table, and held a newspaper in his hand, apparently reading; witness got his breakfast, and was gone about ten minutes, and when he came back Williams had left.

Edward C. Joyce testified that he was in Parker's barber-shop on the Friday morning referred to, and saw Williams there; saw him with a newspaper in his hands; nothing was said about the murder.

Chief Franklin testified that after Williams' arrest, and after receiving a caution that he was not bound to tell anything to criminate himself, he was questioned in regard to his whereabouts during the week. Williams denied being at the house of Mrs. Miller on the day of the murder, but admitted that he was there on the previous Monday, and obtained his breakfast. In regard to the Wednesday, Williams said he got his breakfast in the Spring Garden market, and then went out to see his uncle; he was asked to explain the blood on his clothes, which he did by saying that he was in a slaughter-house in Garden street; he was asked how he lost the right sleeve of the shirt; he said he got into a fight on Wednesday morning, at Twelfth and Willow, and there being blood on the cuff (the blood coming from his nose), he had torn the sleeve off, and threw it away in the street; he asserted that he pulled it off with his hand. He was again asked in regard to this fight on Friday last, and he adhered to the story, and stated that he threw the sleeve away in Twelfth street, above Spring Garden. Mr. Franklin produced a handkerchief found on witness at the time of his arrest, and although he alleged that his nose had been bleeding, there was no blood on the handkerchief.

The shirt-cuff found corresponded with the cuff on the left sleeve of the shirt Williams had on when arrested.

During the hearing yesterday, Thomas J. Worrall appeared as counsel for the prisoner, but took no part in the examination of the witnesses.

The jury rendered a verdict, "That the said Eliza Miller came to her death from wounds inflicted at the hands of Gottheb Williams, at her house, No. 924 Buttonwood street, on the morning of Wednesday, September 19."

Chief Franklin has offered a reward of $100 for the recovery of the ring worn by Mrs. Miller previous to her death, and the razor taken from the house.

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE AT NATIONAL HALL.—The Union League held a meeting on Saturday evening, at National Hall, Market street. John Price Wetherill, Esq., presided, and John Goforth, Esq., of this city, delivered an address. The speaker commenced by saying that if those who have attended the meetings held in this hall and throughout the city during this campaign have carefully noted the character of the speeches that have been delivered, they cannot have failed to have been struck with the fact of how little of politics, how little of men, and how much of principle they contained. It has been the studied effort to enforce the importance of electing to offices of trust none but just, true, and loyal men. (Applause.) It has entirely ceased to be a matter of interest what may be the majority for General Geary in October next. That his majority will be immense has become a fixed and unalterable fact.

The speaker, in referring to the Southern States and the Rebellion, said that the South having attempted to go out of the Union, and failed of their purpose, now wish to come back with greater rights and more power than they had before. They endeavored to exercise the right to go out, but were conquered and brought back, subjugated and beaten. They have now only the rights of conquered Rebels. They have but two rights—the constitutional right to be hung, and the divine right to be damned.

They have done everything to forfeit the rights of citizenship, if not of civilization. They raised armies and navies to wage war against their country. They fought fiercely in the field, and resorted to all the arts, and devices, and barbarities that fiends and savages ever conceived or employed. They did all they could to break up this Government. There was nothing whatever left undone. Murder, rapine, arson, famine, were the work of their soldiers.

In conclusion, he said:—"Let us be governed by the experiences of the past five years. Let us be resolved that this is a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people, and that it shall not perish from the earth. Let us resolve to protect this Government now and for all coming time. The people of the North have made up their minds to win, and the people of the South have made up their minds to submit. There will be no more war. The Rebels fought until they could fight no longer—they fought to the end. Everything now depends upon the people on Tuesday, October 9. On your votes hangs the fate of the country. If you are true to yourselves, true to the past, true to the promptings of the future, there can be but one result."

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Being neatly fitted up, will open for

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS

ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

STANDARD SCALES.

BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD

SCALES,

suitable for Weigh Locks, Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay and Live Stock.

Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams.

N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. [9 14 1mrp

C. M. Banks, Lewis L. Bount.
E. H. Dinmore, Frederick A. Richie.

THE CHEAPEST

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

IN PHILADELPHIA,

HADDOCK & SON'S,

No. 618 MARKET Street,

9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

DOWN RIVER LINE.—STEAMER SWAN, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning, at 9 o'clock, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, Bombay Hook, Dyakyne's Landing, Smyrna, Leipsic, and Dover. Passenger and Freight line. 9 22 2w

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10 and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 25 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867 and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30 Treasurer.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,—

PHILADELPHIA, September 29, 1866.

$100 REWARD.

Whereas, ELIZA M. MILLER, the wife of Milo Miller, residing at No. 924 Buttonwood street, was brutally murdered on Wednesday morning, September 19, 1866, at which time and place were missed, and probably stolen, one gold finger-ring, with a small plate on top, on which a scroll was engraved, and one black-handled razor, with the words "Odd Fellows' Razor" on the blade, and property of the said Milo Miller; and

Whereas, The recovery of the said articles is of the highest importance in identifying the murderer, the special attention of the Police Department, and all good citizens, is solicited to the facts as here set forth, and for the recovery of the above described property, or for information leading thereto, a reward of $100 will be paid, or $50 for either the ring or razor.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Chief of Detective Police,
S. W. cor. FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Attest—J. HENRY BULKLEY,
Police Clerk. 929

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CRESCENT CITY OIL COMPANY will be held at their office, No 258 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, October 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of officers.

9 29 17t* M. BUZBY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 8

JUST PUBLISHED—

By the Physicians of the

NEW YORK MUSEUM,

the Ninetieth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

8 6 5 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia to the undersigned, executors of his last will and testament, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims or demands against the same, to make known the same without delay to JOHN CLAYTON,

No. 717 WALNUT Street, or

JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND

No. 813 ARCH Street.

9 17m6t Executors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM B. WRIGHT and JONATHAN J. MORRISON, surviving Executors under the last will and testament of CHARLES WRIGHT, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, October 12, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 28 mw 5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of PRESLEY BLAKISTON and HENRY M. DECHERT, Executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS S. TAYLOR, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, October 11, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the office of HENRY M. DECHERT, No. 309 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 9 28 tmw5t

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on the premises, foot of NINTH street, on SATURDAY, October 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

Two Copper Stills, etc., lately in possession of THOMAS NAULTY.

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of JAMES FITZPATRICK.

One Copper Still, etc., lately in possession of OLIVER MCCARNEY.

One Still, etc., lately in possession of JEREMIAH NOLAN.

Also, on MONDAY, October 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 1320 North FOURTH street:—

Two Stills complete, Measures etc., lately in possession of EDWARD MCLAUGHLIN.

Also, same day, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 150 North BROAD street:—

One Copper still, etc., lately in possession of PATRICK SWEENEY.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1866. [9 26wfm6t

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains: Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,

9 7 tl0 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4 mw5rp Philadelphia.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, ETC. ETC.

LARGE COLLECTION, LOW PRICES.

BEST MARBLE.

TWELFTH STREET, ABOVE RIDGE AVENUE.

9 26 1m CHARLES FINNEY.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Suits of Walnut Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture in Oil.
Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, Polished.
Suits of Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Chamber Furniture.
Suits Pompeii Parlor Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Library Furniture.
Suits of Walnut Hall Furniture.

A large assortment finished, on hand.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACEY & CO.,

9 21 1m5p] Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining-room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices, Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships, Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, third street, or by Express, Check, or Post Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,

N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and

9 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BLANKETS. BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. BLANKETS.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows; Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, Spring Beds, Spring Cots, Iron Bedsteads, Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,

No. 44 N. TENTH Street,

9 7 fmw3m5p Below Arch.

CHARLES E. CLARK,

No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,

BEDDING

AND

COTTAGE FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.

Best Quality of Spring Mattresses.

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs etc.

Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down.

Comfortables and Blankets. 9 5 wsm2m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles

On hand, and will be sold this coming season at very moderate prices, at

L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,

9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

A VALUABLE STORE,

No. 809 CHESNUT STREET,

In the National Bank of the Republic Building.

9 6 tf APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS FOR RENT

IN THE

National Bank of the Republic Building,

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

The Building is supplied with Gas, Water, Water Closets, and Steam Heating Apparatus. The rooms on the third and fourth floors are large (50x60), well lighted, and suitable for a Commercial College, or business of a similar character.

Apply at the Bank. 9 3 tf

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY modern Brick Residence, No. 1824 SPRUCE street, 22 feet front, with three-story double back buildings, and lot 133 feet deep, to Dobbins street; has two bath rooms, water closets, permanent basins and replete with every extra modern convenience. Price $26,000, clear of all incumbrance. Terms accommodating. Can be seen on application to

WILLIAM M. FARR,

9 27 7t* No. 324 CHESNUT Street.

WALNUT STREET PROPERTY.—FOR Sale, three Dwellings in New Row West TWENTY-FIRST street, at $8,000, $9,000, and $28,000. Also, a superior medium size House, No. 2116 ARCH St. 9 25 1urp*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 15, 1866.

The Navy Department will offer at Public Auction the following named vessels:—

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The John Adams, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Vincennes, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Fearnot, sailing ship, of 1012 tons, old measurement.

The Tretoil, screw steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The Port Royal, paddle steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement (hull only).

The Pontoosuc, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The Pampero, sailing ship, of 1375 tons, old measurement.

The South Carolina, screw steamer, of 1165 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Hibiscus, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Spirea, screw steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The Marigold, screw steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The Dumbarton, paddle steamer, of 686 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Pontiac, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Iosco, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The Sebago, paddle steamer, of 882 tons, old measurement.

The Britonia, paddle steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The Octorara, paddle steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement (hull only).

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

The St. Louis, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The Princeton, receiving ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The Clymatis, screw steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The Althea, screw steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.

The Kineo, screw steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The Cimarron, paddle steamer, of 800 tons, old measurement.

The Hornet, paddle steamer, of 888 tons, old measurement (of iron).

The Boxer, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement (of iron).

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th of October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war "Dale," of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined. 9 17 mwf9t

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NEW YORK, September 22, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington streets, New York city, on the 2d day of October, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of non-regulation and condemned clothing and equipage, consisting of, say about—

4,000 pounds, more or less, of Tents, Hospital, Wall, Common, and Sibley:

279 Hospital Tents.	131 Hospital Tent-Flies.
52 Wall Tents.	39 Wall Tent Flies.
90 Common Tents.	1,800 Knapsacks.
886 Leather Gaiters.	7,800 Canteens.
307 Hogskin Gaiters.	60 Axes.
680 Forage Caps.	45 Axe Handles.
20,000 Cap Covers.	158 Pickaxes.
383 Sibley Tent Stoves.	461 Spades.
2,700 Leather Stocks.	60 Shovels.
1,116 Great Coat Straps.	140 Mosquito Bars.
34 Musicians' Frock Coats.	Lot of Brass articles.
75 pairs Trousers.	Flags.
	Old iron.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

And various small articles of clothing and equipage.

ALSO,

1,736 feet of Patent Leather, sound and new.
2,866 feet of Goat Morocco, sound and new.
27 yards of Sky-Blue Facing Cloth, new.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Bt. Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,

9 24 6t Dv. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, September 6, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, TUESDAY, the second (2) day of October, 1866, at the office of the officer commanding the Naval Ordnance Depot at JEFFERSON BARRACKS RESERVE, near Saint Louis, Missouri, about five thousand barrels of POWDER, composed of cannon, mortar, and musket Powders.

The Powders will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in barrels.

H. A. WISE,

9 7 fmw11t Chief of Bureau.

ADRON, THOMA

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY.

THE USURPATION.

A POWERFUL DOCUMENT.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

There are three passions to which public men are especially exposed—fear, hatred, and ambition. Mr. Johnson is the victim and slave of all; and, unhappily for himself, and unfortunately for the country, there is no ground for hope that he will ever free himself from their malign influence.

It is a common report, and a common report founded upon the statements of those best acquainted with the President, that he lives in continual fear of personal harm, and that he anticipates hostile Congressional action in an attempt to impeach him and deprive him of his office. He best of all men knows whether he is justly liable to impeachment; and he ought to know that Congress cannot proceed to impeach him, unless the offenses or misdemeanors charged and proved are of such gravity as to justify the proceeding in the eyes of the country and the world.

There is nothing vindictive or harsh in the American character. The forbearance of the American people is a subject of wonder, if it is not a theme for encomium. They have assented to the pardon of many of the most prominent Rebels; they have seen the authors of the war restored to citizenship, to the possession of their property, and even to the enjoyment of patronage and power in the Government; and finally, they have been compelled, through the policy of the President, to submit to the dictation, and in some sense to the control of the men whom they so recently met and vanquished upon the field of battle. The testimony of Alexander H. Stephens everywhere suggests, and in many particulars exactly expresses, the policy of the President.

Mr. Stephens asserts that the States recently in rebellion were always entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; and Mr. Johnson must accept the same position; for, if the right were once lost, it is impossible to suggest how or when it was regained. It is also known that, while the Johnston-Sherman negotiations were pending, Mr. Davis received written opinions from two or more persons who were then with him, and acting as members of his Cabinet, upon the very question in dispute between Congress and Mr. Johnson—the rights of the then rebellious States in the Government of the United States. These opinions set up and maintained the doctrine that the Rebel States would be at once entitled to representation in the government of the country, upon the ratification or adoption of the pending negotiations. It may not be just to say that the President borrowed his policy from Richmond; but it is both just and true to say that the leaders of the Rebellion have been incapable of suggesting a public policy more advantageous to themselves than that which he has adopted. The President knows that the people have been quiet and impartial observers of these proceedings; that the House of Representatives has never in public session, nor in any of its caucuses or committees, considered or proposed any measure looking to his impeachment.

The grounds of his fear are known only to himself; but its existence exerts a controlling influence over his private and public conduct.

Associated with this fear, and probably springing from it, is an intense hatred of nearly all the recognized leaders of the party by which he was nominated and elected to office. Evidence upon this point is not needed. He has exhibited it in a manner and to a degree more uncomfortable to his friends than to his enemies, in nearly every speech that he has made, commencing with that delivered on the 22d of February last.

Superadded to these passions, which promise so much of woe to Mr. Johnson and to the country, is an inordinate, unscrupulous, and unreasoning ambition. To one theme the President is always constant—to one idea he is always true—"He has filled every office, from that of alderman of a village to the Presidency of the United States." He does not forget, nor does he permit the world to forget, this fact. In some form of language, and in nearly every speech, he assures his countrymen that he either is, or ought to be, satisfied with this measure of success. But have not his own reflections, or some over-kind friend, suggested that he has never been elected President of the United States? and that there yet remains the attainment of this one object of ambition?

Inauguration day, 1865, will be regarded as one of the saddest days in American annals. We pass over its incidents; but it was fraught with an evil suggestion to our enemies, and it must have been followed by a firm conviction in the mind of Mr. Johnson that he could not thereafter enjoy the confidence of the mass of the Republican party of the country. He foresaw that they would abandon him, and he therefore made hot haste to abandon them. And, indeed, it must be confessed that there was scarcely more inconsistency in that course on his part than there would have been in continuing his connection with the men who had elected him. His nomination to the Vice-Presidency was an enthusiastic tribute to his Union sentiments; beyond a knowledge of these, the Convention neither had nor desired to have any information.

Mr. Johnson was and is a Union man; but he was not an anti-slavery man upon principle. He was a Southern State rights man. He looked upon the national Government as a necessity, and the exercise of any powers on its part as a danger. His political training was peculiar. He had carried on a long war with slaveholders; but he had never made war upon slavery. He belonged to the poor white class. In his own language, he was a plebeian. The slaveholders were the patricians. He desired that all the white men of Tennessee, especially, and of the whole South, should be of one class—all slaveholders—all patricians, if that were possible; and he himself, for a time, became one. Failing in this, he was satisfied when all became non-slaveholders, and the patrician class ceased to exist. Hence, as far as Mr. Johnson's opinions and purposes are concerned, the war has accomplished everything for which it was undertaken. The Union has been preserved, and the patrician class has been broken down.

Naturally, Mr. Johnson is satisfied. On the one hand he has no sympathy with the opinion that the negro is a man and ought to be a citizen, and that he should be endowed with the rights of a man and a citizen; and, on the other hand, he shares not in the desire of the North to limit the representation of the South so that there shall be equality among the white men of the country. He is anxious rather to increase the political strength of the South. He fears the growing power of the North. The same apprehension which drove Calhoun into nullification, and Davis, Stephens, and others into rebellion and civil war, now impels Mr. Johnson to urge the country to adopt his policy, which secures to the old slaveholding States an eighth of the political power of the nation, to which they have no just title whatever. To the North this is a more flagrant political injustice than was even the institution of slavery. He once expressed equal hostility towards Massachusetts and South Carolina, and desired that they should be cut off from the main land and lashed together in the wide ocean.

The President appears to be reconciled to South Carolina; but if the hostility be once entertained to the two States had been laid upon Massachusetts alone, he ought to have felt his vengeance satisfied when her representatives entered the Philadelphia Convention arm in arm with the representatives of South Carolina, assuming only, what is not true, that the sentiment of Massachusetts was represented in that Convention. As a perfect illustration of the President's policy, two men from Massachusetts should have been assigned to each member from South Carolina, as foreshowing the future relative power of the white men of the two States in the government of the country. The States of the North and West will receive South Carolina and the other Rebel States as equals in political power and rights, whenever those States are controlled by loyal men; but they are enemies to justice, to equality, and to the peace of the country who demand the recognition of the Rebel States upon the unequal basis of the existing Constitution.

Of these enemies to justice, equality, and the peace of the country, the President is the leader and the chief; and as such leader he is no longer entitled to support, confidence, or even personal respect. He has seized upon all the immense patronage of this Government, and avowed his purpose to use it for the restoration of the Rebel States to authority, regardless of the rights of the people of the loyal States. He has thus become the ally of the Rebels, and the open enemy of the loyal white men of the country. The President, and those associated with him in this unholy project, cannot but know that the recognition of the ten disloyal States renders futile every attempt to equalize representation in Congress. The assent of three-fourths of the States is necessary to the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution. The fifteen old slave States are largely interested in the present system, and they will not consent voluntarily to a change. The question between the President and Congress is then this:—Shall the ten States be at once recognized—thus securing to the old slave States thirty Representatives and thirty electoral votes to which they have no title—or shall they be required to accept, as a condition precedent, an amendment to the Constitution which provides an equal system of representation for the whole country? It is not enough, in the estimation of the President, that the loyal people should receive these enemies of the Union and murderers of their sons and brothers as equals, but he demands a recognition of their superiority and permanent rule in the Government by a voluntary tender of an eighth of the entire representative force of the republic. When before were such terms ever exacted of the conqueror in behalf of the conquered? If the victorious North had demanded of the vanquished South a surrender of a part of its representative power in the Government, as a penalty for its treason, that demand would have been sustained upon the principles of justice, although the proceeding would have been unwise as a measure of public policy. As it is, the victorious North only demands equality for itself, while it offers equality to the vanquished South. Was there ever a policy more just, wise, reasonable, and magnanimous?

Yet the President rejects this policy, deserts the loyal men of the North by whom he was elected, conspires with the traitors in the loyal States and the Rebels of the disloyal States for the humiliation, the degradation, the political enslavement of the loyal people of the country. And this is the second great conspiracy against liberty, against equality, against the peace of the country, against the permanence of the American Union; and of this conspiracy the President is the leader and the chief. Nor can he defend himself by saying that he desires to preserve the Constitution as it was, for he himself has been instrumental in securing an important alteration. "The Constitution as it was" has passed away, and by the aid of Mr. Johnson.

Nor can he say that he is opposed to exacting conditions precedent; for he made the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment a condition precedent to his own recognition of their existence as States clothed with authority. Thus is he wholly without proper excuse for his conduct. Nor can he assert that the Rebel States are, and ever have been, States of the Union, and always and ever entitled to representation and without conditions; for then is he guilty of impeachable offenses in demanding of them the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, in dictating a policy to the Southern States, in organizing provisional governments, in inaugurating constitutional conventions, in depriving officers elected or appointed by authority of those States of their offices, and, in fine, in assuming to himself supreme authority over that whole region of country for a long period of time. Thus his only defense of his present policy contains an admission that he has usurped power, that he has violated the Constitution, that he is guilty of offenses for which he ought to be impeached. Thus do the suggestions which the President tenders as his defense furnish conclusive evidence that his conduct is wholly indefensible.

While then the President cannot defend his conduct, it is possible for others to explain it.

Its explanation may be found in some one or in several of the following propositions:—

1. That the Rebel leaders have acquired a control over the President through the power of some circumstance not known to the public, which enables them to dictate a policy to him.

2. That he fears impeachment, and consequently directs all his efforts to secure more than a third of the Senate, so as to render a conviction impossible.

3. That he seeks a re-election, and purposes to make the South a unit in his favor, as the nucleus around which the Democratic party of the North must gather in 1868.

4. That he desires to reinstate the South as the controlling force in the government of the country.

In reference to the first proposition, we are restricted to the single remark, that it is not easy to imagine the Rebels capable of making any demand upon the Executive which, in his present state of mind, he would not be prepared to grant. He has pardoned many of the leaders and principal men of the Rebellion, and some of them he has appointed to office. He has resisted every attempt on the part of Congress to furnish protection to the loyal men of the South; and he has witnessed and discussed the bloody horrors of Memphis and New Orleans with cold-blooded indifference. Early in his term of office he offered an immense reward for the person of Jefferson Davis; and now that the accused has been in the official custody of the President, as the head of the army, for more than fifteen months, he has neither proclaimed his innocence and set him at liberty, nor subjected him to trial according to the laws of the land. Davis is guilty of the crime of treason. Of this there can be no doubt. He is indicted in one judicial district. The President holds the prisoner by military authority; and the accused cannot be arraigned before the civil tribunals. Davis was charged by the President with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. There is much evidence tending to sustain the charge; but the accused is neither subjected to trial by a military commission, nor turned over to the civil tribunals of the country. These acts are offenses against justice; they are offenses against the natural and legal rights of the accused, however guilty he may be; they are offenses against the honor of the American people; they are acts in violation of the Constitution. If the elections of 1866 are favorable to the President, they will be followed by the release of Davis, and the country will see the end of this part of the plot.

Upon any view of the President's case, it is evident that he has thrown himself into the arms of the South, and that his personal and political fortunes are identified with Southern success in the coming contest. He claims to stand upon the Baltimore Platform of 1864, and to follow in the footsteps of President Lincoln. The enemies of President Lincoln are reconciled to this assumption, by the knowledge that Mr. Johnson's counsellors are the Seymours, Vallandigham, Voorhees, and the Woods. Mr. Johnson, under these evil influences of opinion and counsel, has succeeded in producing a division of parties in this country corresponding substantially to the division which Demosthenes says existed in Greece when Philip was engaged in his machinations for the overthrow of the liberties of that country. "All Greece is now divided into two parties—the one composed of those who desire neither to exercise nor to be subject to arbitrary power, but to enjoy the benefits of liberty, laws, and independence; the other, of those who, while they aim at an absolute command of their fellow-citizens, are themselves the vassals of another person, by whose means they hope to obtain their purposes."

The Republican party desires liberty, independence, and equal laws for all people; the Presidential party seeks to oppress the negro race, to degrade the white race of the North by depriving every man of his due share in the government of the country, and finally, to subject all the interests of the republic to the caprice, policy, and passions of its enemies.

The Presidential party is composed of traitors in the South who had the courage to fight, of traitors in the North who had not the courage or opportunity to assail their Government, of a small number of persons who would follow the fortunes of any army if they could be permitted to glean the offal of the camp, and a yet smaller number who are led to believe that any system of adjustment is better than a continuance of the contest.

The Presidential party controls the patronage of the Government; and it will be used without stint in aid of the scheme to which the President is devoted.

It only remains to be seen whether the courage, capacity, and virtue of the people are adequate to the task of overtarowing and crushing the conspiracy in its new form and under the guidance of its new allies. The Republican party carries on the contest against heavy odds, and with the fortunes of the country staked upon the result.

One hundred and ninety-one men have been recognized as members of the present House of Representatives. There are fifty vacancies from the ten unrecognized States; consequently a full House contains two hundred and forty-one members. One hundred and twenty-one are a majority—a quorum for business, if every State were represented. Of the present House, it is estimated that forty-six members are supporters of the President's policy. If to these we add the fifty members from the ten States, the Presidential party would number ninety-six, or twenty-five only less than a majority of a full House. No view can be taken of the present House of Representatives more favorable to the Republican party; possibly the President's force should be increased to forty-eight men. It is worthy of observation that neither the Philadelphia Convention nor the President has breathed the hope that the Republicans can be deprived of a majority of the members from the loyal States. The scheme is to elect seventy-one or more men from the loyal States, and then resort to revolutionary proceedings for consummation of the plot. The practical question—the question on which the fortunes of the country depend—is, Will the people aid in the execution of the plot contrived for their own ruin? Upon the face of things, we should say that it is highly improbable that the new party can make any important gains; indeed, it seems most improbable that the President can survive the effect of his own speeches. But we must remember that he is supported by the whole Democratic party, and that party cast a large vote in 1864, and that in 1862 the Republican majority in the House was reduced to about twenty.

In the Thirty-eighth Congress the Democratic party had ten or fifteen more votes than are now needed to secure the success of the present plot. To be sure, the elections of 1862 occurred at the darkest period of the war. The young men of the Republican party were in the army, and but a small number of them had an opportunity to vote. There was still hope that a peace could be made through the agency of the Democratic party. These circumstances were all unfavorable to the cause of the patriots.

The Democratic party is now weaker than ever before. Its identity with the Rebellion is better understood. The young men of the country, in the proportion of three to one, unite themselves with the Republican party. As an organization, considered by itself, the Democratic party is utterly powerless and hopeless.

The defection of Mr. Johnson, however, inspires the leaders with fresh courage. It is possible for them to enjoy the patronage of the Government for two years at least, and it is barely possible for them to secure the recognition of the ten Rebel States, or, in other equivalent words, the ten Democratic States, to the Union.

This combination is formidable; but its dangerous nature is due to the facts that Mr. Seward's name and means of influence are still powerful in the State of New York, and that he has joined himself to the new party, and become an instrument in the hands of designing men for the organization of another rebellion. Outside of New York Mr. Johnson's gains in the elections will be so small that the Union majority will remain substantially as in the present Congress; nor can we conceive that the gains in that State will be equal to the necessities of the conspirators. It is probable that the undertaking will prove a failure; but it should never be forgotten that the country is in peril; that it is in peril in consequence of the uncertain political character of the State of New York; and that that uncertain character is justly attributable to the conduct of Mr. Seward. If, then, Mr. Johnson succeed in the attempt to change the character of this Government by setting aside the Congress of the loyal States, Mr. Seward will be responsible, equally with Mr. Johnson, for the crime.

Reverting to the statement already made, that neither Mr. Johnson nor any of his supporters can even hope to secure a majority of the members elected from the States represented in the present Congress, it only remains for us to consider more specifically the scheme of revolution and usurpation in which these desperate men are engaged. The necessary preliminary condition is the election of seventy one members of Congress from the twenty-six States. To these will be added fifty persons from the ten unrepresented States, making one hundred and twenty-one, or a majority of Congress if all the States were represented. This accomplished, the way onward is comparatively easy.

When the Thirty-ninth Congress reassembles in December next, Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet may refuse to recognize its existence, or, recognizing it as a matter of form, deny its legitimate authority.

He would summon the members of the Fortieth Congress to assemble in extra session immediately after the 4th of March. Fifty persons would appear claiming seats as representatives from the ten States. The Republicans would deny their rights to seats—the supporters of the President would maintain it. The supporters of the President, aided directly or indirectly by the army and police, would take possession of the hall, remove the Clerk, and organize the assembly by force.

Whether this could be done without bloodshed in Washington and elsewhere in the North remains to be seen; but as far as relates to the organization of the House, there can be no doubt of the success of the undertaking. We should then see a united South, with the President at the head, and a divided North—the army, the navy, the treasury, in the hands of the Rebels. This course is the necessity of Mr. Johnson's opinions and position. It is the natural result of the logic of the Rebels of the South and of the Democratic party of the North. Mr. Johnson believes that the present Congress intends to impeach him and remove him from office. Admit that this fear is groundless, yet, if he entertains it, he will act as he would act if such were the purpose of the two Houses. Hence he must destroy the authority of Congress. Hence he arraigns its members as traitors. Hence he made the significant, revolutionary, and startling remark, in his reply to Reverdy Johnson, as the organ of the Philadelphia Convention:—"We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only a part of the States." This is a distinct, specific denial of the right of Congress to exist, to act, to legislate for the country. It is an impeachment of all our public doings since the opening of the war—of all our legislation since the departure of Davis and his associates from Washington. It is an admission of the doctrine of secession; for if the departure of Davis and his associates rendered null and void the authority of Congress, then the Government, and of course the Union, ceased to exist; the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery is void; the loan acts and the tax acts are without authority, every fine collected of an offender was robbery; and every penalty inflicted upon a criminal was itself a crime. The President may console himself with the reflection that upon these points he is fully supported by Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the so called Confederacy.

We quote from the report of his examination before the Committee on Reconstruction:—

"Question. Do you mean to be understood, in your last answer, that there is no constitutional power in the Government, as at present organized, to exact conditions precedent to the restoration to political power of the eleven States that have been in Rebellion?

"Answer. That is my opinion.

"Question. Assume that Congress shall, at this session, in the absence of Senators and Representatives from the eleven States, pass an act levying taxes upon all the people of the United States, including the eleven, is it your opinion that such an act would be constitutional?

"Answer. I should doubt if it would be. It would certainly, in my opinion, be manifestly unjust, and against all ideas of American representative government."

Thus it is seen that these two authorities concur in opinion; although it must be confessed that the late Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States in urbanity of manner and in the art of diplomacy far surpasses the late Vice-President (as Mr. Johnson, if his logic does not fail him, must soon say), of the so-called United States.

Having thus impeached the existing Congress and denied its authority, the way is clear for the organization of a Congress into which members from the ten States now excluded shall be admitted.

Representatives who do not concur in these proceedings will have only the alternative of taking seats among the usurpers, and thus recognizing their authority, or of absenting themselves and appealing to the people. The latter course would be war—civil war, with all the powers of the Government, for the time being, in the hands of the usurpers. The absenting members would be treated as rebels, and any hostile organization would be regarded as treasonable. Thus would the Rebels be installed in power, and engaged in conducting a war against the people of the North and West.

If, on the other hand, the representatives from the West and North should deem it wiser to accept the condition, and await an opportunity to appeal to the country, how degrading and humiliating their condition! They might for a time endure it; but finally the people of the North would rise in their might, and renew the war with spirit and power, and prosecute it until the entire Rebel element of the country should be exterminated. The success of Mr. Johnson in the elections is then to be followed by a usurpation and civil war. It means this, or it means nothing. The incidents of the usurpation would be, first, that the old slave States would secure thirty representatives in Congress, and thirty electoral votes, or an eighth of the Government, to which they have no title whatever unless the negroes should be enfranchised, of which there would be then no probability; and, secondly, that two white men in the South would possess the political power of three white men in the North. The results of the usurpation would be strife and civil war in the North, and, finally, the overthrow of the usurpers by force, to be followed, possibly, by an exterminating war against the Rebel population of the South.

Already has one of Mr. Johnson's agents announced the usurpation in substance, and tendered to the country a defense in advance of the commission of the crime. The defense is simple and logical. Congress refused to receive the members from ten States. Those States have the same immediate right of representation as the other States. Congress is, therefore, a revolutionary body. Any proceeding which secures the right of all the States to be represented immediately is a constitutional proceeding. This is intelligible. Alexander H. Stephens is the author of this cardinal doctrine of the Presidential party. On the other hand, Congress maintains that enemies vanquished in war, though formerly citizens and equals, cannot dictate the terms of adjustment; nor even enjoy the privileges of a Constitution which they have violated and sought to destroy, without a compliance with those terms which the loyal people may deem essential to the public safety.

The issue is well defined. Shall the Union be restored by usurpation, with its attendant political inequality and personal injustice to loyal people, and consequent civil war, or by first securing essential guarantees for the future peace of the country, and then accepting the States recently in rebellion as equals, and the people of those States as friends and citizens with us of a common country?

The question is not whether the Union shall be restored; the Republican party contemplates and seeks this result. But the question is, Shall the Union be restored by usurpation—by a policy dictated by the Rebels, and fraught with all the evils of civil war? The seizure of the Government in the manner contemplated by Johnson and his associates destroys at once the public credit, renders the public securities worthless for the time, overthrows the banking system, bankrupts the trading class, prostrates the laborers, and ends, finally, in general financial, industrial, and social disorder.

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1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
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OAK PLK AND BDS.
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1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
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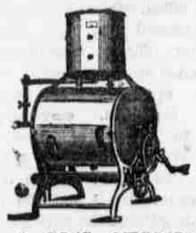

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Where the machines can be seen in operation.
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WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1866.

Shall the Power of the People to Make Laws be Maintained?

THE great fundamental issue in our present political campaign is a constitutional one, and involves the question as to which of the great departments of the Government, the executive or the legislative, the work of reconstruction properly belongs. This must be determined before we can even enter upon a discussion of the rival plans of the President and of Congress. Indeed, when this constitutional question is settled, there is no discussion as to such rival plans possible, because to whichever department of the Government the work of reconstruction belongs, it belongs to it alone. If it be an executive work, it belongs solely to the President; if it be a legislative work, it belongs exclusively to Congress. There is no commingling of functions between these branches of the Government, so that if one neglects its duty the other can take it up and perform it. They are separate, distinct, independent.

By the Constitution all legislative functions in our Government are conferred exclusively upon Congress. The President signs laws after they are passed, or interposes his veto, but in no other manner does he have any connection, however remote, with the legislative branch, except that he is responsible to it for malfeasance in office, and liable to impeachment. The distinguishing feature of our Government is that nothing can be done by any of its officials except in accordance with law, and that no law can be made except by the people themselves through their Representatives in Congress. Nothing is left to any man's discretion—nothing to any man's arbitrary will. The *law* is the supreme and only authority. The Executive can do nothing but *execute the laws*. The moment he steps beyond or outside of them, and substitutes his own will or judgment, he becomes a *usurper*. He assumes a function which the people have reserved exclusively to themselves.

If the President does an act, adopts any policy, performs any duty, appoints any officer, he must do it in obedience to some law. The law is his only possible authority or justification.

Now, let us apply these principles to the work of reconstruction, and see to which department of the Government it belongs. If it be an executive work, it must be so, as we have just seen, by virtue of some law. Let us bring what has already been done by President Johnson to this test. Take, first, the appointment of Provisional Governors. Where is there any *law* creating such an office as this? The Constitution knows nothing of such an office. The statute-books may be searched in vain for a law creating such an office. It is an anomaly. It should be remembered that these Governors were not military officers, merely detailed for the performance of some special duty, but were persons appointed to perform certain official functions, corresponding very closely to those of Territorial Governors. Where, we again ask, is the law creating this office? There is none. The Executive created it, and the appointments were made *without* the advice and consent of the Senate. Now, the President has no more power under the Constitution and the laws to make an office, than he has to pass a statute. If he may create one office of his own will and pleasure, he may ten thousand. If he may make a Provisional Governor, who is to rule over a State, he may make a provisional dictator to rule over a dozen States, or a Provisional General to control the army, or a Provisional Admiral to lead the navy. There is no limit to this. If the President may create offices at will, he may make them by the thousand, and his power becomes practically unlimited.

But let us go one step further in the work of reconstruction, so far as carried on by the President. The proclamation appointing William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina is the standard after which Provisional Governments were organized in all the revolted States. We find in this proclamation, among other things, first, authority conferred upon the Governor to prescribe "rules and regulations" for the assembling of a Convention; secondly, a regulation that the Convention shall be composed only of the "loyal people" of the State; thirdly, a prescription of the powers of said Convention when assembled; fourthly, a prescription of the qualifications of voters at the election for members of the Convention; and, fifthly, power conferred upon the Convention, when assembled, or the Legislature which might thereafter assemble, to fix the qualifications of electors and of persons eligible to office. Now the question again arises, if this was legitimate Executive work, where is the *law* in accordance with which it was done? Where is the statute authorizing the President to prescribe all these varied and important rules and regulations? They cover the ground usually embraced in enabling acts of Congress for the formation of States out of Territories. If the President was authorized to prescribe those rules and regulations, there must be some law for it. Where is it? It cannot be found. It was done without law.

But a glance at the work itself shows that it is in no proper sense Executive. It is the prescribing of rules and regulations, or in other words of *laws*, for the formation of State governments. What is this but legislation, and that too of a very high and important order? It is not the mere passage of a statute, but it is the creation of a State government. There is no higher function than this known to Congress. There has never been, in the whole history of our Government, a subject of more importance to the people, nor one upon which their right to make the laws was more emphatic.

We thus see that the entire work of reconstruction is a legislative one, belonging, under the Constitution, solely to Congress. The President has no right to touch it in the least, until some *law* has been duly passed by virtue of which he may act. All that he has done has been done outside of the law, and has been a usurpation of the legislative functions of Congress Congress is the popular branch of the Government. It is the people speaking through their Representatives. Whatever trespasses upon Congress steps upon the people. The law-making power taken out of the hands of Congress is the law-making power taken out of the hands of the people. It is the substitution of some one man's will for the will of the people. It is the one-man power trampling upon and defying the people. It is an assault upon the very citadel and heart of popular rights. It revolutionizes the Government, transforming it from a Government of laws to one of arbitrary power. It puts one man above the people. It gives us the essential principle of despotism in place of republican liberty.

It is the quick instinct of the people discovering this deep and vital issue which lends to our present canvass an excitement and a depth of feeling hitherto unparalleled. The integrity of Congress must be maintained, or the popular character of our Government is overthrown and lost forever.

The Base-Ball Epidemic.

WE all know that at irregular intervals dangerous epidemics sweep over countries, affecting more or less all the people. The East tells us of thousands infected, and it requires no historical knowledge to see it in our own land. As with physical maladies, so also with moral contagions. Philosophers say that crime is infectious, and that one example of a mighty offense against law causes others. And it is a moral epidemic which is now raging in our land. Good, quiet people may smile, but there is a fever which is in the brains and affecting the minds of thousands of American citizens. Strange to say, this disease is principally limited to the male sex, and seldom attacks those who have attained the age of thirty.

The prevailing mania is known as "base-ball," and never was there a Juggernaut with more devoted followers than this god of physical sport. There seems to be a reckless *abandon* exhibited by its devotees, which savors of the mad ecstacy which the Pythoness continually lived in. All of the leading players have had their fingers broken, and some have every finger broken twice. The loss of a tooth or an eye is received with such slight interest that we might suppose that the member had offended, and been "plucked out." The number of these reckless devotees is legion. Every boy who has attained the mature age of six feels qualified to belong to a "club," and all the adjectives in the language are applied as titles to the organizations. The "Invulnerables," the "Invincibles," or the "Inwhatable," as Toodles has it, are all composed of young Americans whose lives have not witnessed a decade. Then, also, is mythology laid under contribution, and "Olympic" brought down to the level of a plain. The venerable gentleman who rushed out of his bath without making a toilet has a delicate compliment paid to his memory, and the "Eureka" appears on the base-ball board. "The youth who bore 'mid snow and ice" is not forgotten, and "Excelsior" is inscribed on the banner of another. As to all the American statesmen, the patriotism of the players compels some recognition of their merits, and "Washington," "Franklin," "Hamilton," and all the signers and all the Presidents are remembered. The fact is, the organizers of new clubs are driven to desperation to secure names, and if the fever continues much longer, they must resort to the expedient of the unfortunate fathers who, having exhausted their vocabulary, devised the scheme of duplicating names. We will have the "Washington Washington" and the "Eureka Eureka." But we are in hopes that before this dreadful pass is reached, the fever will have commenced to abate, and that ere long it will be reduced to control.

In 1854 the excitement over cricket first began to assume formidable dimensions, and in 1857 it was at its height. We all remember the way in which it took off small boys from school, and enlisted even men in its ranks as victims. It overdid the game. The excitement rose in an hour, and utterly subsided; and instead of being a rational amount of healthy exercise, it was either a mania or none at all. Within two years after the visit of the English eleven, there was not found a dozen cricket clubs in the whole country.

Two years ago, base-ball commenced, and the course of the epidemic is the same as that of its predecessor. It is to-day being carried to such an excess, that unless there is something like reason in the exercise, the whole game will completely disappear. What was originally a healthy sport has grown to be a positive dissipation. We hear complaints from all our business men, because of the continual absence of young men in order that they may engage in the game. If it were once a week, it would be an excellent thing. It would give vigor to the frame, bouyancy to the spirits, and make the time lost to them compensated for by the additional activity. But when it is four times a week, and sometimes more, it becomes a decided nuisance. We admire the game of base-ball. We admire the results, if indulged in moderately, and it is because we want to see young Americans have such a game always as a recreation, that we oppose the present excess. Unless it is remedied and the over-indulgence abated, we see that it will disappear, as did cricket. Our business men will lose patience, and refuse continual absence from duty. At present it is positively losing money to both the employes and their employers. This state of affairs cannot continue, and as lovers of the sport, we call upon those who actively engage in it, "to draw it a little more mild," as the meek philospher says, and "not run the thing into the ground."

"The Usurpation."

WE publish to-day, from the *Atlantic Monthly*, a powerful and remarkable review of President Johnson's recent and probable future course. It is aptly entitled "The Usurpation," and is supposed to be from the pen of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler. While we cannot agree with the writer in all of his arguments relative to dangers that he deems imminent, we must confess that some of the evils are actually threatening, which might cultimate in something serious to the country. It is the duty of every one, therefore, to be prepared for the worst, and by energetic action prevent the consummation of any scheme that savors of treason or would injure the interests of our country in any way. Read "The Usurpation."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Equity—Judge Strong.—The case of Levi Fenton vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, et al., was called this morning. About three weeks ago an application for an injunction was made, and the argument fixed for this morning.

Judge Porter, W. J. McElroy, and C. Stuart Patterson, Esqs., appeared for the complainants; and John O'Byrne, E Spencer Miller, G. W. Biddle, Esqs., for the defendants.

E. Spencer Miller, Esq., said that an application for an injunction requires careful consideration and preparation. It is a matter of importance to the public, as well as to ourselves.

It was on Friday last that I first saw the depositions in this case, and then only the proof of a portion of them I was told that many other pages were to follow. We think that, in the ordinary rules which govern such applications, we ought to have an opportunity of looking at the affidavits and preparing counter affidavits. The ordinary practice in this Court, when an affidavit comes in, is to give a little time for examination, and for filing affidavits in opposition.

We ask an opportunity to understand the question, in order to determine whether there is a nuisance. We ask time to exam ne these depositions carefully. Some affidavits were submitted to us this morning, and portions of them on Friday last. I had but twenty-four pages of them.

Mr. O'Byrne—There are forty-seven pages altogether.

The Court—This application was postponed week before last until to-day, on account of my engagements.

Mr. Miller—We do not ask for a long period; we merely ask time to confer together.

The Court—Let me say, at this moment, as I came into Court this morning I found addressed to me a paper, which I have not read. It is in reference to the case now pending before me, with some extracts from newspapers accompanying it. I do not think it is right for me to receive such a paper I directed it to be filed in this case, and to be opened to the inspection of the counsel of both sides, and to any person who desires to see it.

Judge Porter—This bill was filed and served something like ten days ago. The defendants have had these ten days. I know it is a case of considerable importance, and we have no desire to shut them up. I think it a very erroneous notion, if such they have, that the sabbath could occur within five days from to day.

The Court—I propose to grant a reasonable time to examine the affidavits. I propose to let the defendants have until Thursday for that purpose.

Mr. Miller—I would ask that your Honor would give us until Monday next.

The Court—I cannot agree to that.

Mr. O'Byrne—We propose to file to-day a stockholder's bill, which has been concurred in by the defendants. The President of the Company desires me to inform your Honor that, as far as he knows, all the managers of the road are ignorant of the communication left on your table.

The Court replied that he had no doubt of it.

The argument was then postponed to Thursday next.

The following is a copy of the stockholders' bill referred to by Mr. O'Byrne:—

To the Honorable Judges of said Court—Your orator complains and says:—

First. That he is a stockholder of the Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia, one of the defendants herein, being the holder of five shares of the capital stock of the said Company, and that he brings this bill as well for himself as for such other stockholders in said Company as may desire to unite with him therein.

Second. By an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the eighth day of April, 1864, and by its supplements, the persons therein named, with their associates and successors, were duly created a body corporate, and have been duly organized, and are now acting as such under the name and title of the Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia with all the powers and privileges by said Act and its Supplements granted and conferred.

Third. The said defendants have recently engaged in the business of running their cars and carrying passengers for hire on and over their said railway in the city of Philadelphia, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth, and propose to carry on and continue the said business on every Sunday hereafter.

Fourth. The said defendants have, as your orator is informed and charges, contracted with the United States, or some of the Executive Departments or officers thereof, to carry mails for the same in and through the city of Philadelphia, on and over the several streets mentioned in said acts of Assembly, or on and over some of the said streets, and in pursuance thereof are carrying said mails; and your orator charges that the said defendants have no lawful authority under the charter of the said Company, or any of the said acts of Assembly, or of any law whatsoever, to enter into or carry out any such contract.

Fifth. By reason of the said unlawful acts of the defendants, the charter of the said Union Passenger Railway Company of Philadelphia has come to be imperilled and your orator as a stockholder, and such other stockholders as may unite with him in this bill, are in danger of losing the value of his and their stock in said Company, and being otherwise injured.

Wherefore your orator needs equitable relief, and he prays:

1. That it may be decreed and declared that the acts of the said defendants in running their cars on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, for hire, and in entering into a contract for carrying the mails are unlawful, and that such contract is invalid and void.

2. That an injunction may be issued, restraining the defendants, their officers, conductors, and agents, from running or permitting to run any of their cars on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, and from doing any act whatsoever under or by reason of any contract, or alleged contract, entered into by them, or any of them, for the carrying of the mails.

3. Such other and further relief as the case may require, or to your honors shall seem meet.

LEVI KENTON.

United States District Court—Judges Cadwalader and Grier.—To-day this Court sat in order to commence the business of the October term. The juries have not been empanelled as yet. The morning's session was taken up in the calling of the lists of cases.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—William Painter & Co. vs. Gilbert Adams. Action to recover the amount of certain moneys paid by Painter & Co. for Adams for 100 shares of Ezbert stock and the difference in the valuation of $5000 in American gold, with an unsettled amount between them of $61 38. There was no defense, and the verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $3068 61.

James C. Finn vs. Willcox & Gibbs. An action on a book account. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Conrad A. Krans vs. George Alkins & Co., defendants, and Buckner, McCammon & Co., garnishees. An attachment execution to recover money in the hands of the garnishees. Verdict for defendants.

D. M. Robinson & Co vs. Benjamin P. Wrigley. Defendant authorized plaintiffs to purchase certain stock on his account, which they did. He refused to take the stock, and this action was brought to recover the amount they thus paid on defendant's account. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1131 86.

Waddington & Son vs. John K. Knorr, Administrator of Andrew K. Knorr. An action on book account for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—This is the beginning of the October term of this Court, and empanelling of the juries occupied a greater portion of the morning session. Soon after the opening of the Court the jury seats were filled with able, intelligent looking jurymen; and everything seemed to bid fair for a brisk, busy term. As is ordinary on such days, there were petitions from those summoned on the different juries for exemption from duty, and the reasons given were as various as they were numerous.

Mr. George E. Orr was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury, and he received this distinction from the Court modestly and with good grace.

Mr. Daniel Smith was partially excused from the Grand Jury upon the following plea:—He being President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, his presence is absolutely necessary at the business meeting of the Company, which meeting takes place upon the first day of every month.

Application was made for the excuse of Mr. Daniel Schofield from service. It was pleaded that the subject of the application is foreman in a very large manufacturing establishment, having under his charge some seven hundred men; and his absence from the establishment would necessarily cause a cessation of business, and entail a heavy loss not only upon the firm, but also upon the many who earn their livelihood there. The Court replied that the law expressly forbade the Court to excuse any one from service upon a plea of mere inconvenience or loss in business, and refused to grant the application for the present.

The members of the jury having been sworn and affirmed, they received an able instruction from the Court, in which instruction the duties of Grand Jurors were plainly and fully explained. The business of the term is to be nothing unusual. It was mentioned that it was very likely there would be a number of bills charging parties with murder. After the instruction, the jurors were escorted to their room by the officers of the Court, Messrs. Vansant and Barber.

There being a number of those summoned on the Grand Jury absent, the Court ordered a fine of $150 to be imposed upon each one failing to appear.

Of the Petit Jurors a number were excused from service. After the applications for exemption were concluded, 33 jurors were retained.

There being no business before the Court for transaction it adjourned at an early hour, until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

DARING ROBBERY.

Seven Thousand Dollars Stolen from a Broker's Office in Hartford, Conn.

From the Hartford Times, September 29.

A robbery, remarkable for its boldness, has recently been committed in this city, the particulars of which have been withheld from the public for reasons satisfactory to the parties interested.

Two men, it is supposed, entered the sleeping apartment of Alfred S. Robinson, gold and stock broker, in the Marble Block, Central Row, and while he slept took his office and safe keys out of his pantaloons' pocket, and then proceeded to the office, where they had no difficulty in rummaging to their heart's content.

From the safe they abstracted Treasury notes and coin to the amount of $7000, leaving behind many valuable papers, which they were shrewd enough to know could not be easily disposed of, and having done this, returned to Mr. Robinson's house, and replaced the keys where they found them.

In the morning, on going to the office, he discovered the robbery, which was, of course, a great mystery to him. The safe was locked, and he had the keys. His suspicions were excited, however, as to the guilty parties, and information was given at once to the Chief of Police, who has the case in hand. No arrests have yet been made.

A Miracle.—A Roman Catholic journal in England gravely prints a story of the life of "The Very Rev. Mother Maria di Mathias, founder of the Order of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood," whose death took place recently. In the course of this brief biography the reader is informed that "the first time it became necessary for her to communicate with the ecclesiastical authorities on the subject of her intended institute—being unable to write, which she had never been taught—she knelt down before the crucifix with her pen in her hand, and He who is the wisdom of God miraculously enabled her to form the letters and find the fitting expressions for conveying her meaning to the bishop. That letter has been religiously preserved."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY COE & CO.

MISS ANNA E DICKINSON

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Thursday Evening, October 4,

The First Great Lecture of the Season.

Subject—"THE REJECTED STONE."

Equal Justice, Rejected by the First Builders, must form the Corner-Stone of the New Republic.

This is an entirely NEW LECTURE, and will be delivered for the FIRST TIME in this city.

Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved Seats .....50 cents
Admission .....25 cents
Proscenium Boxes.....$5 00
Private Boxes in Balcony, holding six persons.$4 00

Doors open at 7 o clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 9 29tf

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AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.,

On Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 2 and 3.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for the trains leaving Walnut Street Wharf at 5, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., and 2, 4, and 5 P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION $1 00

10 1 3t W. H GATZMER, Agent.

FALL STYLE HATS.

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Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

BONNET OPENING.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 1 1m NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

KISTER'S,

No. 142 North EIGHTH STREET,

Will open on

THURSDAY, October 5.

9 28 5t* FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

OF THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CONNECTING RAILROAD

AT THE LOW RATE OF NINETY-THREE,

BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. FREE OF STATE TAX.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY

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Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

If not previously disposed of on the 15th of October next, we will advance the price.

For full particulars in regard to the above Security, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD St.

9 29 tf4p

J. T. GALLAGHER,

LATE OF BAILY & CO.,

FORMERLY OF BAILY & KITCHEN,

Invites attention to his NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 1300 CHESNUT Street,

All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. (9 21 tmw2m

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FANCY GOODS,

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RUSSIAN SABLE,

Imported Direct from Kamtschatka,

By Mr. J. W. BURLING, of this city.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has a few choice sets of

GENUINE RUSSIAN SABLE,

To which he calls attention.

JAMES REISKY,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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MONEY SAVED BY PURCHASING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

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JAMES S. CLAXTON,

SUCCESSOR TO W. S. & A. MARTIEN,

HAS REMOVED

HIS BOOKSTORE TO

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Where he is now prepared to attend to all orders in his line. 9 29 6t4p

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SAMUEL K. SMYTH,

Practical Partner of the late firm of MEAD & SMYTH, would inform the trade that he has removed to

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

Where he will continue the manufacture of SUPERIOR SILVER PLATED WARE of double and triple plate under the name of the firm of SMYTH & ADAIR. 9 22 1m

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE located west of Seventh and north of Spring Garden street. Rent from $400 to $500 per annum. Address A. J., this office. 9 19 3t*

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SAVES WOMEN,

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hard rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No 2262 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

9 18 1m4p

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell.
Henry C. Gibson.

President N. B. BROWNE
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September, 1866, and will be prepared

TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills.....$1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement.....50 per $1000
Gold Coupon Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coupon Bullion.....$2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of.....$1 00 per $100

Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.

Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $20 each box or trunk per year contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED

COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED, AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 9 14 1m

BURNS & ATKINSON,

No. 247 South ELEVENTH Street,

AND

No. 1107 PINE Street.

PRICE LIST OF BLANKETS:

$4 25 FOR 10-4 HEAVY BLANKETS.
$5 75 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, HEAVY AND FINE.
$6 50 FOR 10-4 BLANKETS, STILL FINER.
$7 50 FOR 11-4 BLANKETS, SUPERFINE.
10 00 FOR EXTRA LARGE AND HEAVY.

The finest BLANKETS made, with the exception of one number.

95 cents for full 2¼ yards wide SHEETING, the best goods in the market.

33 cents for 1¼ yard wide PILLOW CASE MUSLIN.

12½ cents for excellent CRASH, from auction.

Several cheap lots of LINENS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, and TABLE LINENS.

$1 10 for 2 yards wide ENGLISH MERINOES; 4¼ yards make a full dress, which equals in appearance French Merinoes.

$1 15 for all shades in FRENCH MERINOES. These goods are wide and fine. 9 14 mwsp

F. T. QUINLAN,

No. 429 SOUTH Street,

First Dry Goods Store Below Fifth St.

HAS NOW OPEN,

FINE PARIS DRESS GOODS.

PLAID AND PLAIN POPLINS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES.
8-4 AND REGULAR WIDTH ALPACAS.
FRENCH AND SAXONY PLAIDS, ALL PRICES.
PLAIN ALL-WOOL DELAINES.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CASSIMERES AND FLANNELS.
CLOAKS & SHAWLS, EVERY VARIETY.
MUSLINS, CALICOES, AND DELAINES.
And a General Assortment of Desirable DRY GOODS,

At a little below the regular retail prices. (9 22 1m4p

ALE! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

PURE OLD GRAPE BRANDY,

From the celebrated vineyards of B. D. WILSON & SON, Los Angelos, California.

For medicinal purposes this BRANDY is almost indispensable.

FOR SALE BY THE CASE.

CARMICK & CO.,

21 1mrp] SOLE AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER OF FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN,

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

9 14 6t EIGHTH and WALNUT Sts.

A RECONSTRUCTED REBEL.

General Williams C. Wickham on the Issues of the Day.

HANOVER COUNTY, Va., September 28.

To the Editor of the Richmond Whig:—

SIR:—In the *Dispatch* of to-day appears the following editorial:—

"AN EX-REBEL OFFICER'S OPINION OF THE 'LOYALTY' OF THE PEOPLE.—The following letter from a distinguished officer of the Rebel army was read by the Hon. John M. Botts at the Union meeting at Paterson, New Jersey, on Wednesday evening last, and is highly commended by the New York *Tribune*. The public of this section will be very apt to fix its authorship upon an officer not below the rank of General, who has for years been a warm friend of Mr. Botts. He is as bad as Botts himself."

Although my name is not mentioned, I learn that it is supposed that I am alluded to. And as, so far as I know, I am the only "officer" in this section, "not below the rank of General, who has for years been a warm friend of Mr Botts," I am forced so to conclude, and to regard this as a part of the systematic effort set on foot and diligently kept up, for the past twelve months, by those who have always been my political opponents, covertly to injure me in the good opinion of those amongst whom I live, and to the advancement of whose interests nearly the whole of the past seven years of my life has been exclusively devoted.

I am not the author of the letter read by Mr. Botts. In a friendship which has existed for twenty-five years between Mr. Botts and myself, we have sometimes differed upon political matters. There are points upon which we now differ. He advocates a "constitutional inhibition from eligibility to office on all participants in the Rebellion." I wish all such to be made equal with others under the Constitution and law, but then I want a fair field and an appeal to the people, not again to trust with the management of their public affairs those men whose incapacity for such management culminated in secession and its attendant and consequent train of horrors.

I opposed in '60-'61, with all my heart, disunionism as the greatest ill that could befall us.

When the war was brought on I was not going to desert my own people, wrong or right. I abandoned three several public positions, either one of which would have exempted me from military service, and went into the field, where I rose without solicitation, unaided by extraneous influence, and in spite of my known political opinions, from a captaincy to the rank of a general officer. I was elected to the Confederate Congress, and thus again became exempt from military service, but I would not leave to the care of another the noble brigade which looked to me as its leader in the campaign of 1864, and thus again I was a volunteer for hardship and danger, whilst many of those who now malign me were sheltering their carcasses behind petty offices, under Congressional exemptions, or in bomb-proofs, and yet, notwithstanding this, I am denounced, covertly denounced, by those who wish, for their own ends, to destroy my influence with our people, because, forsooth, I have remained steadfast in the political principles I have always entertained, and because I have dared to say that disunionism, which first manifested its power in the disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston, and the organization of the Breckinridge party, and culminated in the overthrow of the unbounded prosperity of Virginia and the South, was, in great part, the work of secession leaders, and that the people should not again trust its instigators with the management of their public affairs.

I want no constitutional inhibitions, but I want the people to show those men who steered the ship out of a safe harbor upon ruinous breakers, that they will hold them accountable for it; and if we are permitted quietly to manage our own affairs, I firmly believe that their good sense will cause them to do so. For myself, I accept fully and completely the results of the war. I am in favor of perfect and entire reconciliation, social and political. I regard the whole United States as my own country; I will look with as much pride as in former days upon its growing grandeur, and above all I shall devote my whole energy to the resuscitation of the shattered fortunes of Virginia, as one of the best means of increasing that grandeur. I shall labor most earnestly to restore to all the States every legitimate, constitutional right of the States—in which restoration Massachusetts has the same future interest with Virginia; nor shall I allow all the clamor of those would be Democratic leaders, to whose outcries I have long been accustomed, to deter me from following such line of policy as in my opinion is best calculated to attain these ends.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following Article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz:—

"Article 14, Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This section makes citizenship uniform in all the States, and protects citizens both North and South; for example, South Carolina must treat Pennsylvanians with the same respect that she treats her own citizens.

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for President or Vice-President, and for the United States representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislatures thereof, is denied to any male inhabitant of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This section fixes the basis of representation in Congress upon the population of the several States, with this *proviso*, that where a State denies the elective franchise to any of its qualified male citizens of 21 years of age (which any State is allowed to do under this section), that then its representation in Congress shall be proportionably reduced, thus regulating the representation in Congress by the number of voters in each State. Under the old Constitution, the South had three-fifths of all her slaves added to her free population to fix her representation in Congress; now that slavery is abolished she will have two-fifths more added thereto, and thus come back under the old Constitution with increased power, and would thus make the vote of one white man in the South nearly equal to two in the North. This is the reason why the Rebels are *now* opposing this part of the amendment.

"Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or civil officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds in each House, remove such disability."

The intention of this section is to give the offices to the Union men of the South, so that we shall have perpetual peace, and so that Jefferson Davis and other traitors like him shall never again control this Government, and thus endanger its liberties. If those leading Rebels should continue to hold the offices in the South, we shall have no peace, but, on the contrary, perpetual strife. They have done enough already. They should have no further say. Their children will succeed to the rights which they will lose by their treason; this is enough, in all conscience. This section, you will observe, applies those Rebels only who have *heretofore held office* and *taken an oath* to support the Constitution of the United States; should any hardships arise thereby, Congress may grant relief by a two-thirds vote.

"Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including that incurred in payment of bounties and pensions for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; and neither the United States, nor any State, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

This section will cut off all future hope on the part of the Rebels of securing payment for their slaves or of the Rebel debt, and thus relieve our country from future sectional strife.

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE.
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Esq.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD PELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS.
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN } Secretaries.
9 18 18t

☞ SPECIAL ATTENTION!

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1866.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League, are invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

MONDAY EVENING NEXT,

THE FIRST OF OCTOBER,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

An Address will be delivered by

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.

Tickets of admission to be had at the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY.

N. B.—Ladies are especially invited to be present.
By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 9 27 4t

☞ SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JOHN HULME,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

9 29 8t

☞ FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.

9 12 1m

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR

GENTLEMEN AND YOUTH

We have just received a new and well-selected stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, OVER-COATINGS and SUITINGS, which we will make to order at the most reasonable prices.

POLITICAL.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

SERIES OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO BE HELD AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

FOR THE FOLLOWING EVENINGS, VIZ.:—

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5,

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and the Members of the Union League,

Are respectfully invited to assemble at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

An Address will be delivered by

HON. DAVID PAUL BROWN,

AND THE

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN,

OF LOUISIANA,

WILL RECITE AN ORIGINAL POEM.

ALSO, ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Addresses will be delivered by

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN

AND THE

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW.

ALSO, ON

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5,

An Address will be delivered by the

HON. HORACE GREELEY.

LADIES are especially invited to be present upon each occasion.

Tickets of admission for each evening will be issued at the LEAGUE HOUSE on the MORNING of the respective days of each address.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 10 1 5t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

The Largest and Best Assortment of Boys' Clothing in the City.

Boys' Clothing Made to Order.

POLITICAL.

☞ MONDAY NIGHT!

J. R. C. PITKIN,

OF NEW ORLEANS,

Will Address the Loyal Citizens of

GERMANTOWN AND VICINITY,

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

GIVE HIM A HEARTY GREETING.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Capt. S. W. CURRY, of Delaware, and General LEWIS WAGNER.

By order of Union League of Twenty-second Ward.

ELLWOOD JOHNSON, of Committee.
Galleries reserved for ladies. 1t

☞ GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL

AND

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICTS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

GEARY, O'NEILL, AND NICHOLS.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION of the Union Republican Citizens of the Second Congressional and First Senatorial Districts, comprising the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-sixth Wards, the Boys in Blue, Republican Invincibles, and other Clubs, postponed from SATURDAY last, will take place

Wednesday Evening, October 3,

ROUTE.

The line will form on Locust street, the right resting on Eighteenth street, and move at 8 o'clock precisely over the following route:—Up Eighteenth street to Race, thence to Twelfth, thence to Market, thence to Broad, then ce to Pine, thence to Twenty first, thence to Fitzwater, thence to Thirteenth, thence to Federal, thence to Seventh, thence to Reed, thence to Moyamensing avenue, thence to Christian, thence to Ninth, thence to Market, and dismiss.

WILLIAM J. OVENS, Chief Marshal.

AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL.

Joseph Barlow, Jesse Tittermary, Robert G. Pidgeon, Kennedy McCaw, George Ausun, Joseph Campbell, Henry I. McIntire, James S. Thompson, Charles C. Overbeck. 10 1 3t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
PHILADELPHIA, October 1, 1866.

ORDER No. 12.

I. Members will assemble PROMPTLY at 5 o'clock THIS EVENING, to attend the Union demonstration at West Chester.

Fare for the Round Trip, $1 00.

II. Members having TORCHES MUST bring them to the Hall.

BY ORDER OF

GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
1t MARSHAL.

☞ SENATOR COWAN

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA IN FRONT OF

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

CHESNUT STREET,

THIS EVENING,

Commencing at 7½ O'Clock.

By order of the National Union Johnson Club.

J. R. FLANIGEN,
Chairman Executive Committee.
S. S. LEIDY, Secretary. 1t

☞ EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE,

JOHN M. POMEROY.

10 1 3t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Ready-Made Clothing for Men.
Ready-Made Clothing for Youth.
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys.

POLITICAL.

☞ UNION MASS MEETING.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MYERS AND THE WORKINGMEN'S WELFARE.

A Meeting of the friends of FREEDOM FOR ALL, and the re-election of the present able, eloquent, and efficient Congressman, Hon. LEONARD MYERS, are requested to meet

THIS EVENING,

OCTOBER 1, 1866, AT

Frankford Road and Shackamaxon Street,

To express their approval of his patriotic course, and to take measures to secure his success and that of the whole Republican Union Ticket.

Let all who love their country and hate traitors attend, and show to the world that they are determined that the country shall be made secure against

FUTURE REBELLIONS.

The meeting will be addressed by the following able speakers:—
Colonel R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, of Maryland.
Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL.
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN, and others.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

ROBERT T. GILL,
1t Chairman of Committee on Town Meetings.

☞ UNION MASS MEETING.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GEARY, GIBBONS, AND VICTORY!

A Meeting of the Friends of the Union, and of the Union Republican Candidates of the First Congressional District, will be held

At the Corner of Moyamensing Avenue and Washington Avenue,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

To take measures for Universal Liberty, and the future

SECURITY OF THE UNION.

All friends of Freedom opposed to TRAITORS, whether to their country, like DAVIS and LEE, or to THEIR PARTY, like JOHNSON, and who are determined that none but

Loyal Men Shall Hereafter Rule the Country,

Are invited to attend.

The following eloquent Speakers will address the meeting:—
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Hon. WILLIAM B. MANN,
JOHN GOFORTH, Esq.,
Colonel THOMAS FITZGERALD
General JOSHUA T. OWEN,
LEMUEL REEVES, Esq.,
AND OTHERS.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

ROBERT T. GILL,
10 1 2t Chairman of Com. on Town Meetings.

☞ ATTENTION,

EIGHTH WARD.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE EIGHTH WARD WILL ASSEMBLE

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3,

At seven o'clock, at Broad and Locust streets, to join in

THE GRAND TORCHLIGHT PARADE

Postponed from Saturday Evening last, in the Second Congressional and First Senatorial District.

Citizens having horses are invited to parade mounted.

By order of the Committee on Arrangements.

JOHN C. MARTIN, President.
CLAYTON McMICHAEL, Secretary. 10 1 3t

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS.

WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.

The Latest London and Paris Styles.

INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.

The Finest English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.

MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.

WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of

FINE STATIONERY.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL. Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BURLINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held at MT. HOLLY, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 2d and 3d of October next.

Trains run half hourly to Burlington, to connect with all trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad. 9 28 3t*

LOST.—THIS MORNING, BEFORE 9 o'clock, in a Sixth street car, or on the south side of Arch street, between Sixth and Tenth streets, a small GOLD WATCH, with a small black gutta-percha chain. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with the owner, No 717 WALNUT Street. 9 28 3t*

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual during the past eight years at MASON & CO.'S, No. 807 Chesnut street. Pianos refinished without removing, to sound as good as new. 9 22 1m rp

FIFTH EDITION

THE MEXICAN DEBT.

Agreement Between France and Mexico with Regard to the Custom-House Dues.

Non-Intervention by France the Policy of the Future.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A Paris letter of September 15 says:—The Convention passed between the French and Mexican Governments, conceding to the former one-half of the Custom House revenues of the ports located on the Atlantic, and one-fourth of those on the harbors of the Pacific, has been looked upon on the French Bourse as securing the Mexican debt, and has caused a sudden rise in Mexican bonds. The holders of these bonds, encouraged by the guarantee just obtained, maintain that France is, by that Convention, entitled to require at all times from Maximilian or his successors the payment of all amounts hitherto disbursed for Mexico, including the loans which these bonds represent.

The publication of that Convention in the *Moniteur* happening concurrently with the appointment of General de Castlenau the Aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and M. de Gallifet, an administrator of great ability, has naturally been construed as the forerunner of the entire abandonment of all direct intervention by France in Mexican affairs.

Thus, whilst on the one hand the aforesaid convention settles all her financial claims, the removal of General Bazaine, of which you will hear ere long, and the appointment in his stead of Gen. de Castlenau, settles the military part of the question. The General goes to Mexico with no other mission than to arrange for the withdrawal of the French troops, and perhaps to give the benefit of his experience to the officers engaged in organizing the Mexican army. This is all.

This task will necessarily be a short one, and does not imply on the part of the French Government the idea of giving any assistance to the Mexican Empire, which in London and Paris is looked upon as irretrievably lost. As to the Marquis de Gallifet, his presence in Mexico refers solely to the organization and to the appointment of Custom house officers, as they are to be selected from among the civil officers of French birth.

The New York Races.

JEROME PARK, FORDHAM, N. Y., Oct. 1.—In the morning race to-day, Morris' filly was first, Belmont's filly second, and Morris' colt third.

CARPETINGS.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,

In every style and variety. [9 4 3mlp

J. STEWART DEPUY, at No. 253 S. SECOND Street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Drugets, Window Shades, etc. etc., to which he would invite the attention of all who wish to purchase. 9 29 3t*

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

TRADE SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 4,

PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

WILL HOLD THEIR THIRD LARGE TRADE SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR THE FALL OF 1866,

Commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Moderating Tone of Public Sentiment.

From the Times.

In the political campaigns which are now in progress in New York and Pennsylvania and in several of the Western States, we are glad to see a more moderate, conservative, and pacific tone beginning to prevail. While Congress was in session, the constant appeals of members to violent passions and party prejudices kept the popular mind in a state of the most perilous excitement; and during the later summer months we have had several political whirlwinds that have swept over the country with a fury which threatened general destruction. The language used on the stump and in the press has been of a character unknown in the political contests of former times. We have always, it is true, been accustomed to loud and blustering talk upon such occasions; and the frothy diatribes of Democratic and Whig partisans often reached climaxes as lofty as they were ludicrous. But, after all, there were bounds beyond which they never stepped. All parties were agreed upon certain general principles, in which were embraced the fundamental doctrines of the Government, and the continuance of peaceful and friendly relations under all circumstances.

But, during the past year, we have had, in many quarters, the wildest and most revolutionary appeals, the most ferocious and sanguinary threats, all poured forth under an excitement as intense as the frenzy of war itself. The very foundation principles of our political structure have been unscrupulously assailed as of no account, and the invectives and menaces against the administrators of our public affairs have been such as are uttered only by revolutionists against the most intolerable tyrants. In fact, what we have been hearing from radical sources has been more like the wild language we listened to just before the outbreak of the great Rebellion, than like anything ever before known in the country. Those who suppose that this sort of thing has no influence upon the popular mind and the public action, ignore the facts of our own times and the lessons of history; and those who imagine that it does not at the same time give certain indications of a heated and dangerous condition of affairs in the country, overlook the way in which it is received and the nature of the results it produces.

We are sure no intelligent and dispassionate observer has been able to regard without alarm the extreme violence of partisan displays during the last year. It is evident to one acquainted with human nature and the workings of the human passions, that its continuance would make impossible the continuance of peace and the permanent existence of our free institutions. The one and the other depend upon the control of reason in our political affairs, and its ascendancy in the public mind. They depend upon the prevalence of a spirit of compromise, moral conservatism, and reverence for law, in the country. They are utterly incompatible with the spirit or the language of violence and vindictiveness, of ultraism or sectionalism, which have been displayed by such men as Stevens, Butler, Brownlow, and others of like kidney.

If there has been within a short time a moderating of the intensity of political language and feeling—and there can be no doubt that there has been, at least in this State—it may be attributed to a variety of causes. Chief among these is the very powerful and pervasive influence that has sprung from the course of the national conservatives. It has been felt in a thousand ways and a thousand directions. The great strength of the conservative movement acted as a warning to the more extreme leaders, and restrained them in pressing the more violent of their schemes; while the people at large have been compelled, upon reflection, to admit the intrinsic justice of the main positions that the conservatives assumed. The general approval which is now given to the Constitutional amendment as the basis of political settlement between the [illegible] and the lately rebellious States, are Governments [illegible] requires that this ground be adhered to consistently by the dominant party until the States of the South also come up to it, to insure, in due season, a cessation of the wild and threatening turmoil from which the country has so long and grievously suffered. Then, again, we think the reaction of feeling has been helped along by the very extravagance of the madness of those who have lately taken hold of the work of inflaming the public mind to the revolutionary point. The horrible propositions of such men as Brownlow can never be accepted by any great body of Americans.

The American mind springs from the conception of a doctrine to its practical execution and results; and by its very nature it revolts from the realization of such scenes of carnage and desolation as these madmen suggest. The only other ground we will mention for the remarkable phenamenon of the moderating of political passion even in the midst of a political campaign, is the assurance that is felt on all hands of the approaching triumph of the Republican Union party, both in this State and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West. Of the fact itself there are few doubters among astute politicians, and the rank and file of both parties are as well aware of it as their leaders. And the influence of this assured triumph in moderating the tone and language of the more radical members of the party, will be easily understood by those who are in the habit of watching the course of parties under analogous circumstances.

We rejoice profoundly over even the appearance of anything like a moderating of the unhappy temper which has of late acquired such a power in our politics. If the glorious institutions of our country are to be maintained in perpetuity, it must be through the dominance of *reason*, not of *passion*.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

From the Times.

We learn from the *National Intelligencer* that "Judge Underwood and the Chief Justice have come to the conclusion that *because of the legislation of the last Congress* the adjourned Court cannot be held next month, consequently *the case of Mr. Davis*, with all others, must be postponed to a future day." The manner in which this case of Davis is treated by high officials is becoming a scandal to the nation. It seems to be a mere foot-ball, to be kicked about between the President, Congress, and Chief Justice Chase, each making it in turn the ground of some new reproach against the others.

The President in his message last December represented it as very desirable that Davis should be tried, but stated that the Chief Justice was unwilling to hold a court for that purpose in Virginia, where alone a trial can be had, so long as a state of war still existed, and while the military law was consequently paramount. In April a proclamation of peace was issued, which seemed to remove this objection—still, no trial was had. The court was held, however, by Judge Underwood, who delivered a charge in regard to this case, and then, for some unknown reason, the trial was put over until the next term, which was to be in October. And now we are told that, in consequence of the legislation of the last Congress, the court cannot be held, and the trial must again go over. What legislation, we should like to know, has brought about this result?

Governor Boutwell, in a recent speech in Massachusetts, said that Davis could not be tried by a civil tribunal because he is not in civil custody, but is held under military law. He is not under arrest for treason, which is a civil offense, but on charge of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, under the proclamation of President Johnson. If this is so, it may shift the responsibility for his extraordinary detention without a trial, but it does not change the fact nor render it a whit more justifiable. If Davis is held by military authority, he should be tried by a military tribunal if that is practicable; and if not, he should at once be discharged from that custody and handed over to the civil authorities to answer any complaint that may be brought against him. We cannot imagine any possible difficulty in the way of prompt action; and certainly nothing can justify the imprisonment of Davis or any other man, for so long a time, without any serious attempt to bring him to trial. He is not only entitled to a speedy trial, in common with every other criminal, but the country is entitled to have him tried.

We cannot help thinking that the Attorney-General can readily find some way out of the dead lock in which this matter has so long remained. As it stands now, it reflects no credit on any department of the Government.

President Johnson on the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Herald.

We are sorry to hear from Washington that the President has authorized "an emphatic denial" of the statement that he was about to modify his policy to the extent of recommending the Constitutional amendment of Congress to the adoption of the unrepresented Southern States. A rare opportunity is now offered for a flank movement on the part of Mr. Johnson, which, if promptly seized and followed up, will be as decisive against the Northern radicals as were General Grant's flanking operations against the Rebel army of Petersburg and Richmond. We are sorry, therefore, to hear that Mr. Johnson declines to avail himself of this golden opportunity, because he thus leaves us to the conclusion that he comprehends neither the advantages nor the dangers of his present situation.

We understand that he is opposed to the Constitutional amendment now before the States, first, because he holds it to be in violation of the fifth article of the Constitution, which says that "no State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal suffrage in the Senate." When this amendment was under consideration in Congress, eleven excluded States were begging for admission, which was refused. They were, therefore (as we are informed the President puts the case), deprived, without their consent, of this "equal suffrage," which he contends invalidates the whole proceeding. In reply, we have to say that if President Johnson has no better argument than this in the premises, he has not an inch of ground to stand upon. Holding him rigidly to the Constitution, we might remind him that there is no binding force in his conditions of restoration exacted of the late Rebel States until approved by Congress, the law-making power.

What he did, however, in the absence of Congress, and in the exercise of the discretionary war power conferred by Congress, we hold was entitled to respect; but at the same time the powers of Congress over the general subject remained unimpaired. Moreover, in this plea from the Constitution, whereby the President, it seems, would make it appear that this Thirty-ninth Congress is invalid, he condemns himself, for he stands committed to the validity of this Congress in every bill and joint resolution passed by it, and which bears his signature making it a law of the land. If his signature under the circumstances goes for nothing, then the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, with all the legislation of this Congress upon every subject, goes for nothing.

We hold that if a State, or say a number of States, joining in a rebellious conspiracy, can choose their own time when to go out of Congress, the constitutional quorum remaining of Congress may prescribe the conditions of their restoration, as involved, for example, in this Constitutional amendment. The President himself is committed to this judgment in the submission of this amendment to the several States. His official act overrides any legal arguments he may now advance against it. He cannot go behind the contract to which he is a party signed and sealed. He cannot now plead the invalidity of this Congress, because it is too late.

Another objection of the President to this amendment, as we are informed, is this:—That if ratified, the amendment will carry with it, anyhow, the enforcement of universal negro suffrage, under that clause of the Constitution which decrees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." If there were any force in this objection, it would apply to the States at this time in regard to suffrage, and might have been applied at any time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. But the power of regulating the elective franchise was left [illegible] to the States by the Constitution from [illegible] to them in the beginning, and it is still left to them in this amendment. It only requires that [illegible] representation in Congress shall be based [illegible] upon suffrage, one of the President's recommendations, and a proposition so fair and reasonable that it will unquestionably be ratified by all the Northern States that remain to ratify it.

Accepting, therefore, our information of the President's objections as authentic, we would respectfully advise him that they do not meet the case, but react against himself. We would further admonish him that if he can advance no better arguments than these against the Constitutional amendment, silence on the subject will, for him, be the part of wisdom. The plea of the invalidity of this Congress is a dangerous fallacy. It has already startled the North as if it were the echoes of Fort Sumter, and with the fear that it covers a revolutionary danger. With every wish to see the administration of President Johnson a glorious and enduring success, and desirous to aid him in the achievement of a decisive victory over Northern and Southern radicals, we would appeal to him, if he cannot conscientiously give this restoration amendment of Congress his active support, to let it quietly take its course.

We recommend this alternative because the administration can do no good and may do much mischief to itself in any further attempts to stem the heavy current of Northern public opinion. The amendment is before the States. Let them act upon it, then, without further obstructions from the Executive, since it is evident that further resistance will avail him nothing. He has still "ample scope and verge enough" for a brilliant administration in the rectification of our unsettled foreign affairs and financial system. Let him turn his attention to these great questions, and we doubt not that while still actively engaged in their practical solution, the results of the Northern elections soon to come off will convince him of the wisdom of a speedy ratification of the aforesaid Constitutional amendment by all the excluded Southern States.

Michigan.

From the Tribune.

Michigan has fairly drawn her lists for her State election, which is to take place on the 6th of November. The following tickets show the tone of her nominations for State officers:—

REPUBLICAN UNION.	DEMOCRATIC
Governor.	
Henry C. Crapo (renominated).	General Alpheus S. Williams.
Lieutenant-Governor.	
Gen. Dwight May,	Gen. John G. Parkhurst.
Secretary of State.	
Gen. Oliver Spaulding,	Col. Bradley Thompson.
Attorney-General.	
Gen. Wm. L. Stoughton.	Col. George Gray.
State Treasurer.	
Ebenezer Grosvenor,	Luther H. Trask.
Auditor-General.	
Gen. Wm. Humphrey.	Gen. George Spaulding.
Land Commissioner.	
Gen. Benj D. Pritchard.	Col. Louis Dillman.
Superintendent of Instruction.	
Ormel Horsford,	Samuel Clements, Jr.
Board of Education.	
Edwin Willitts,	J. W. Birchmore.

Governor Crapo's watchful industry as an Executive has well entitled him to a second term. In other instances both tickets show a tendency to recognize the claims and popularity of soldiers. General May, the radical candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, entered the war in 1861 as Captain, and fought till made Brigadier at its close. Generals Spaulding, Stoughton, Humphrey, and Pritchard, four other radical soldiers, rose also from captaincies. General Pritchard is too well known as the captor of Jefferson Davis to require further mention. Mr. Grosvenor, who has been nominated for Treasurer, is the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

The tickets for Congress stand as follows against the votes of 1864—renominations italicized:—

Republican-U. Vote 1864.	*Democratic. Vote 1864.*
1. *F. C. Beaman*...17 906	J. Logan Chipman, 15,592
2 *Charles Upson*. 19,152	H. F. Severens.....12 588
3. Austin Blair....15 482	B. F. Granger.....12 758
4. *Thos. W. Ferry*. 13,426	John B. Hutchins . 9,355
5. *B. E. Trowbridge* 12,647	W. L. Bancroft....11 937
6. *John F Driggs* .12 490	Julius K. Rose.....10 604

The radicals have thus an average majority of more than 3000, and in one of the districts more than 6500. The smallest is that of 780, in the Fifth District, now held by Trowbridge, who has been renominated to oppose William L. Bancroft, who reported the State finances three years ago. The Hon. John W. Longyear, now representing the Third District, has given way to Austin Blair, the able and spirited Governor of the State during the war, and reputed one of the best lawyers of the West. It is conceded by his opponents that he will win easily over his opponent, Mr. Granger, a recreant Republican, who in 1862 ran on the Democratic ticket against Longyear. The contest in Michigan is measurably between radicals and conservatives, though the ticket of the latter is in great part made up of candidates of doubtful and notorious record, unpopular with the soldiers. The radicals have at present showing the advantage of popularity and numbers.

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Scarlet Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths.
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Silk Mixtures for Suits.
Fine Black Cloths.
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Castor Beavers.
Extra Heavy Overcoatings.
Fancy Cassimeres, $1·50.
Harris Cassimeres.
Bioliey Cassimeres.

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Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 20§

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment o SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
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11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufactu and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
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8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18§

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 26 6m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

PERFECTION
IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET
A. B. W. BULLARD'S
IMPROVED OIL SOAP,
FOR REMOVING
Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label

Manufactured by the Proprietors,
A. B. W. BULLARD & CO.,
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General Agents for Pennsylvania,
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No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast off Clothing. No. 81 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6m

PROCLAMATION.—

Notice is hereby given to the freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia, that on TUESDAY, October 9, 1866, being the second Tuesday of the month and day of the General and Municipal Election, there are to be elected, viz:—

By the freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, one person to serve as Governor of said Commonwealth for three years.

By the freemen residing in the First Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 11th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Second Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 1st (now the 1st and 26th) 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Third Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, and the 24th (now the 24th and 27th) wards of the said city, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Pennsylvania, comprising the 22d, 23d, 25th wards of the said city, and the county of Bucks, one person to represent said district in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

By the freemen residing in the First Senatorial District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the First Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th election divisions of the 26th ward, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Second Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, now the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th election divisions of 2d ward, and the 1st, 2d and 3d election divisions of 3d ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Third Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 4th ward, the 10th and 11th election divisions of the 2d ward, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of the 3d ward, and the 1st and 3d election divisions of the 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 7th ward, and the 7th and 8th election divisions of the 26th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 8th ward, and the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 5th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions of 6th ward, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 9th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Seventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Thirteenth ward, and the 3d, 5th, and 6th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Tenth ward, the 8th election division of the Ninth ward, and the 1st, 2d and 4th election divisions of Fourteenth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Ninth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Eleventh ward, the 2d and 3d election divisions of the Sixth ward, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th election divisions of the Twelfth ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Tenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the Fifteenth ward of said city (except the 8th election division), one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eleventh Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 3d, 4th, and 7th election divisions of 12th ward, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th election divisions of 16th ward, and the 1st and 2d divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Twelfth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 18th ward and the 1st election division of 17th ward, the 3d election division of 19th ward, and the 4th election division of 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Thirteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 17th ward of said city (except the 1st election division), the 7th election division of the 16th ward and the 2d and 7th election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said District in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fourteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 7th and 8th election divisions of 14th ward, the 8th election division of 15th ward, and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th election divisions of 20th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Fifteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, and 10th (now the 1st, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th) election divisions of 19th ward; the 3d, and 11th (now the 3rd, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th) election divisions of 20th ward; (the 1st election division) now the 1st and 9th election divisions of 21st ward, and the 5th and 6th election divisions of 25th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Sixteenth Representative District in the city of Philadelphia comprising the 22d ward, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th election divisions of 21st ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

By the freemen residing in the Seventeenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia comprising the 23d ward, the 1st, 2d and 3d election divisions of 25th ward and the 8th (now the 8th and 13th) election divisions of 19th ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

By the freemen residing in the Eighteenth Representative District of the city of Philadelphia, comprising the 24th ward, now the 24th and 27th wards, and the 2d and 8th election divisions, now the 2d, 8th and 10th election divisions of the 21st ward of said city, one person to serve as a Representative of said district in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

By the freemen residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, one person to serve as President Judge, and two persons to serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, etc., in and for the said city and county, for ten years; one person to serve as Recorder of Deeds, for said city and county for three years; one person to serve as Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions etc. for said city and county, for three years; and one person to serve as Coroner, for said city and county, for three years.

By the freemen residing in the city of Philadelphia, one person to serve as Receiver of Taxes, for said city, for two years and one person to serve as City Commissioner for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 26th ward, and that part of the 2d, 3d and 4th wards of said city lying west of Passyunk road, one person to serve as Surveyor and Regulator of the 1st district for five years.

By the freemen residing in the 1st ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of William Edkins, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 2d ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, three persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as Assessor for the unexpired term of James T. Harmer, deceased, eight persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of John Gray, deceased, one for the unexpired term of Samuel Moore, deceased, one for the unexpired term of James Evans, resigned, and one caused by a failure to elect at the last election

By the freemen residing in the 3d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of James W. Fletcher, deceased and one for the unexpired term of H. F. Scheillinger, removed from the Ward

By the freemen residing in the 4th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of the Common Council for two years, and five persons to serve as Directors of the Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of B. Haney, resigned

By the freemen residing in the 5th ward, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of B. Hulseman

By the freemen residing in the 6th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of the Common Council for two years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of George Fiel, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 7th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years and one for the unexpired term of George W. Lott, deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 8th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years

By the freemen residing in the 9th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 10th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 11th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as Constable for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of Alexander L. Crawford, resigned, and one for the unexpired term of Theodore Theiss, removed from the ward

By the freemen residing in the 12th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as an Assessor for the unexpired term of George W. Clark, deceased, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of A. Heckman, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Aaron Waters, deceased, and one for the unexpired term of Macpherson Saunders, deceased

By the freemen residing in the 13th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years

By the freemen residing in the 14th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of T. P. Stotesbury, and one for the unexpired of F. McCormick

By the freemen residing in the 15th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for three years, three persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years

By the freemen residing in the 16th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, six persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of James W. Mills, deceased and one for the unexpired term of John M. James, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 17th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years

By the freemen residing in the 18th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, one person to serve as a Constable for five years, and five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of John W. Bain, Sr., deceased.

By the freemen residing in the 19th ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, three persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of Albert E. Eldredge

By the freemen residing in the 20th ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, two persons to serve as Aldermen for five years, five persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, four of them for three years and one for the unexpired term of Charles C. Burns, resigned.

By the freemen residing in the 21st ward, two persons to serve as members of Common Council for two years, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one of them for the unexpired term of Charles Whitaker, resigned. And by the freemen of 5th and 6th election divisions (late Upper Ward, Manayunk), one person to serve as an Alderman for five years.

By the freemen residing in the 22d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, one person to serve as an Alderman for five years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 23d ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years; by the freemen residing in 1st election division, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in the 2d election division, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in that part of the 3d election division lately the township of Byberry, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in that part of the 3d election division lately the township of Moreland, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years; by the freemen residing in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th election divisions three persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years; and by the freemen residing in the 6th election division, three persons to serve as directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 24th ward, seven persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, six of them for three years, and one for the unexpired term of William C. Smith, resigned

By the freemen residing in the 25th ward, one person to serve as a member of the Select Council for three years, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Patrick O'Rourke, deceased, and one person to serve as an Alderman for five years. By the freemen residing in the 1st election division, three persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, one of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of C. M. Griffiths, and one for the unexpired term of William B. Bover. By the freemen residing in the 5th election division, two persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, one of them for three years, one of them for the unexpired term of F. W. Getz, removed from the Ward. And by the freemen residing in each of the remaining election divisions of said ward, one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 26th ward, one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years, and four persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools for three years.

By the freemen residing in the 27th ward, one person to serve as a member of Select Council for two years; one person to serve as a member of Common Council for two years; one person to serve as an Alderman for five years; eight persons to serve as Directors of Public Schools, five of them for three years, one for the unexpired term of John Kester, resigned, one for the unexpired term of Samuel Gibson, resigned, and one for the unexpired term of William Dorman, resigned

And by the freemen residing in each of the election divisions of each of the several wards of the said city, one person to serve as Judge, two persons to serve as Inspectors, and two persons to serve as Return Inspectors of Elections for each of said divisions respectively.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 1st ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Joseph Kivel, League Island road.

2d division, at the house of Peter Bovier, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street.

3d division, at the house of Samuel Gilbert, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Reed street.

4th division, at the house of Mrs. Dubois, Second street, below Wharton.

5th division, at the house of Henry Sauer, northwest corner Fourth and Reed streets

6th division, at the house of Samuel Peak, southwest corner Sixth and Dickerson streets.

7th division, at the house of Thomas Kane, northeast corner of Passyunk road and Cross street.

8th division, at the house of Charles Spring, southwest corner of Eighth and Wharton streets

9th division, at the house of Joseph Schofield, southwest corner of Sixth and Tasker streets

10th division, at the house of Mr. Wolt, northwest corner of Front and Moore streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 2d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of William Butler, northeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.

2d division, at the house of Edward Watcher, northeast corner of Second and Carpenter streets.

3d division, at the house of Lewis Thornton, northwest corner of Moyamensing avenue and Washington avenue.

4th division, at the house of William Maurman, southwest corner of Third and Christian streets.

5th division, at the house of George Gardiner, No. 1121 South Eighth street

6th division, at the house of Francis King, southeast corner of Fifth and Carpenter streets.

7th division, at the house of Jacob Lentz, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Christian streets.

8th division, at the house of —— Fuchs, northwest corner of Fifth and Redwood streets.

9th division, at the house of Timothy Mealey, southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets

10th division, at the house of Hugh Finley, southeast corner of Twelfth and Carpenter streets.

11th division, at the house of William Halfpenny, southwest corner of Ninth and Manilla streets.

12th division, at the house of Charles Peak, southeast corner of Moyamensing avenue and Federal street.

13th division, at the house of E. Patton, southeast corner of Passyunk road and Federal street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 3d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of William E. Stancliffe, Second street, below Queen.

2d division, at the house of John Graham, southwest corner of Front and Catharine streets.

3d division, at the house of James Baird, southwest corner of Second and German streets.

4th division, at the house of J. Babington, southeast corner of Fifth and Queen streets.

5th division, at the house of G. F. Seeler, southeast corner of Fifth and German streets.

6th division, at the house of Patrick McCrystle, southwest corner of Catharine and Sixth streets.

7th division, at the house of John Slavin, northwest corner of Eighth and Catharine streets.

8th division, at the house of Thomas White, southeast corner of Shippen lane and Fitzwater street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 4th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Jacob Ferber, northeast corner of Front and Almond streets

2d division, at the house of William Murphy, No. 732 South Front street.

3d division, at the house of Charles Bray, northwest corner of Second and Monroe streets

4th division, at the house of William Byerly, southeast corner of Fourth and Stanley streets.

5th division, at the house of Owen Lamb, southeast corner of Charles and South streets

6th division, at the house of James McDonough, Sixth street, below Shippen

7th division, at the house of Patrick Reagen, No. 617 South Seventh street

8th division, at the house of James A. Matthieu (Dallas House), Eighth street, below Shippen.

9th division, at the house of John Thompson, northwest corner of Twelfth and Brinton streets

10th division, at the house of Robert Morrow, northeast corner of Broad and Shippen streets

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 5th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Charles Medara, corner of Second and Relief streets.

2d division, at the house of Charles McGrath, Lombard street above Second

3d division, at the house of John Wood, southwest corner of Fifth and Lombard streets.

4th division, at the house of —— ——, northwest corner of Front and Pine streets.

5th division, at the house of Lewis Fischer, No. 218 Dock street

6th division, at the house of James Burns, No. 438 Spruce street.

7th division, at the house of Patrick McCrossin, northeast corner of Fifth and Prune streets.

8th division, at the house of Thomas Whitmore, southwest corner of Exchange place and Carter's alley.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 6th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Thomas Carrell, Letitia court, Market, below Second street.

2d division, at the house of Richard Wellington, southwest corner of Second and Quarry streets.

3d division, at the house of William A. Thorp, Race street, above Second.

4th division, at the house, Third street, below Arch, west side.

5th division, at the house northwest corner of Sixth and Jayne streets.

6th division, at the Golden Fleece Hotel, in Cherry street between Third and Fourth.

7th division, at the White Bear Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Race streets.

8th division, at the house of James Buck, southwest corner of Vine and Crown streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 7th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of D. M. Mathieu, No. 808 Lombard street.

2d division, at the house of James Lobley, northeast corner of Twelfth and Lombard streets.

3d division, at the house of Andrew Morrow, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Lombard streets.

4th division, at the house of Lawrence McCabe, southwest corner of Sixteenth and Lombard streets.

5th division, at the house of P. Monaghan, Eighteenth and McDuffie streets.

6th division, at the house of Addis & Engle, southwest corner of Twentieth and Pine streets.

7th division, at the house of George Conners, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Lombard streets.

8th division, at the house of James McKinley, northeast corner of Twenty-third and Naudain streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 8th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of William Grear, Sansom street, below Ninth.

2d division, at the house of John Bumm, Twelfth street, below Locust.

3d division, at the house of William Lange, No. 241 S. Broad street.

4th division, at the house of Reuben Delany, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Sansom streets

5th division, at the house of John Brown, northeast corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets.

6th division, at the office of Samuel Bye, No. 126 S. Twentieth street

7th division, at the house of James Sayles, No. 248 S. Seventeenth street

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 9th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Amos Hollahan, southeast corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.

2d division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, No. 823 Filbert street.

3d division, at the house of Mrs. Lobley, southwest corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.

4th division, at the house of C. Zimmerman, No. 1323 Market street.

5th division, at the house of William Shinn, No. 16 South Broad street.

6th division, at the house of Daniel B. Beitler, No. 1619 Market street.

7th division, at the house of Thomas Blair, No. 1911 Market street.

8th division, at the house of H. K. Minnich, No. 2129 Market street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 10th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the Columbia House, No. 728 Race street, below Eighth.

2d division, at the house of Thomas P. Mooney, northwest corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.

3d division, at the house of Charles C. Overbeck, southwest corner of Eleventh and Vine streets.

4th division, at the house of Patrick McManus, southwest corner of Eleventh and Race streets.

5th division, at the house of Patrick McLaughlin, northwest corner of Broad and Race streets.

6th division, at the house of Madame Minna, No. 1413 Arch street.

7th division, at the ice house, northwest corner of Sixteenth and Race streets.

8th division, at the house of Thomas Stewart, southwest corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.

9th division, at the house of John Mellon, southeast corner of Twenty-second and Summer streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 11th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Jacob Fauck, Callowhill street below Second.

2d division, at the house of C. J. Vallett, northwest corner of New Market and Callowhill streets.

3d division, at the house of A. Campbell, southwest corner of Front and Pegg streets

4th division, at the house of Andrew F. Haas, No. 453 St. John street.

5th division, at the house of A. Gilbert, Third street, above Buttonwood.

6th division, at the house of Mrs. P. Bleease, northwest corner of St. John and Green streets.

7th division, at the house of M. Roysten, southeast corner of New Market and Brown streets.

8th division, at the house of James Smith, No. 812 Second street, above Brown.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 12th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Lewis Gebhard, northeast corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

2d division, at the house of Lewis Snell, northwest corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

3d division, at the house of H. L. Rose, No. 309 Buttonwood street, above Third.

4th division, at the house occupied by John Metz, northwest corner of Noble street and York avenue.

5th division, at the house of C. Blaese, northeast corner of Fourth and Coates streets

6th division, at the house of John Schmitt, No. 820 N. Third street

7th division, at Wright's Hotel, southwest corner of Fifth and Poplar streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 13th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of J. K. Turner, southwest corner of Franklin and Callowhill streets.

2d division, at the house of John Welbank, northwest corner of Rugan and Callowhill streets.

3d division, at the house of A. Ruhl, No. 741 Spring Garden street, corner of Lorain.

4th division, at the house of David S. Drum, southwest corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets.

5th division, at the house of Amelia Davis, southwest corner of Seventh and Coates streets.

6th division, at the house of Henry Mager, northwest corner of Ninth and Green streets.

7th division, at the house of Mr. Bleyler, northwest corner of Sixth and Brown streets.

8th division, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Brown streets, kept by Henry Welsh.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 14th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Christian Theurer, No. 1030 Ridge avenue

2d division, at the house of John Warwick, northeast corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets

3d division, at the house of Coulter Russell, Ridge avenue below Spring Garden street

4th division, at the house of ——, Ridge avenue, above Mount Vernon street.

5th division, at the house of —— Simpson, southwest corner of Eleventh and Coates streets

6th division, at the house of —— Miller, northwest corner of Broad and Coates streets

7th division, at the house of Frank Ritter, northwest corner of Eleventh and Myrtle streets.

8th division, at the house of —— Hershoff, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Ogden streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 15th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Henry Young, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets.

2d division, at the house of Charles Rittmyer, Buttonwood, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

3d division, at the house of Mrs. Mary Herman, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Coates streets.

4th division, at the Mechanic Engine House, Brown street, below Fifteenth.

5th division, from Nineteenth to Twenty-first street, from Vine to Hamilton street. Vote at the house of James Fitzwater, No. 1918 Callowhill street.

6th division, at the house of Joseph McClay, southwest corner of Callowhill and Twenty-second streets.

7th division, at the house of Thomas Carroll, northeast corner of Spring Garden and Twenty-fourth streets.

8th division, at the house of Michael Lewis, northeast corner of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets.

9th division, at the house of James Nugent, corner of North and Florence streets.

10th division, commencing at the southwest corner of Nineteenth and Poplar streets, along Nineteenth to Mt. Vernon, along Mt. Vernon to Twenty-first street, along Twenty-first to Green, along Green to Twenty-second, along Twenty-second to Poplar, and along Poplar to the place of beginning. Vote at the house of Christian Gerne, No. 2106 Coates street

11th division, at the house of Benjamin E. Hooven, at the southeast corner of Perkiomen and Wylie streets.

12th division, from Nineteenth to Twenty-first streets, from Hamilton to Mount Vernon streets. Vote at the house of George Uber, No. 1919 Brandywine street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of 16th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the Bull's Head Hotel, Front street, above Poplar.

2d division, at the house of Joseph Morris, northeast corner of Front and Otter streets

3d division, at the house of Thomas Murphy, corner of New Market and Laurel streets.

4th division, at the house of John Lipps, Germantown road and Second street.

5th division, at the house of Robert Sherrard, Germantown road, above Second street.

6th division, at the house of Mrs. Siner, southwest corner Fourth and George streets

7th division, at the house southwest corner of Third and George streets.

8th division, at the house of Christian Schnitzell, No. 943 N. Fifth street, above Poplar.

The freemen in the several election divisions of the 17th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of John R. Schuyler, southeast corner of Front and Master streets.

2d division, at the house of John Holmes, southwest corner of Front and Thompson streets.

3d division, at the house of Mr. Chambers, corner of Howard and Master streets.

4th division, at the house of James Creighton, northeast corner of Second and Thompson streets

5th division, at the house of Philip Marrx, No. 1329 Germantown road

6th division, at the house of James Donnelly, northwest corner of Master and Cadwalader streets

7th division, at the house of Michael Burns, northwest corner of Jefferson and Cadwalader streets.

8th division, at the house of William Congdon, southeast corner of Sixth and Master streets.

9th division, at the house of James O'Neill, southeast corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets.

10th division, at the house of John McCartney, southeast corner of Thompson and Cadwalader streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 18th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house corner of Frankford road and Manderson street.

2d division, at the house of James Holdcraft, Beach street, above Shackamaxon

3d division, at the house of C. V. Nauman, corner of Girard avenue and Marlborough street.

4th division, at the house of John Brewer, No. 1243 Marlborough street.

5th division, at the house of John Spear, Beach, above Hanover.

6th division, at the house of William Flake, corner of Vienna and Richmond streets

7th division, at the house of John Pote, corner of Richmond and Otis streets.

8th division, at the house of Peter Klein, corner of Hanover and Moyer streets.

9th division, at the house of Andrew Weber, corner of Belgrade and Palmer streets.

10th division, at the house of Frederick Muesse, corner of Vienna and Belgrade streets

11th division, at the house of Margaret McClure, corner of Richmond and Norris streets

12th division, at the house of David Gaskill, corner of Richmond and Huntingdon streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 19th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of George Boyer, Germantown road, below Norris street

2d division, at the house of Henry Heiser, Frankford road, opposite Columbia avenue.

3d division, at the house of Mr. Lentz, corner of Norris street and Frankford road

4th division, at the house of John Heenne, at the corner of Front and Amber streets.

5th division, at the house of A. Peters, Frankford road, north of Norris street

6th division, at the house of A. W. Streeter, corner of Frankford road and Adams street.

7th division, at the house of John M. Kerchman, Germantown road, above Columbia avenue.

8th division, at the house of Thomas Cope, corner of Coral and Letterly streets.

9th division, at the house of William Katz, corner of Fourth and Diamond streets.

10th division, at the house of John Doerr, corner of Ella and Amber streets

11th division, at the house of P. B. Knechel, corner of Sixth and York streets.

12th division, at the house of Francis Schmidt, corner of Fifth and Norris streets.

13th division, at the house of W. F. Willard, corner of Second and York streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 20th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the southeast corner of Girard avenue and Tenth street.

2d division, at the house occupied by Christian Rentschler, northeast corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue

3d division, at the house of James M. Ramsey, northeast corner of Seventh and Oxford streets

4th division, at the house of George Metzger, southeast corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue

5th division, at the northwest corner of Poplar and Kurtz streets, house of George W. Kohl

6th division, at the house of Joseph Thompson, northeast corner of Girard avenue and Deacon street.

7th division, at the house of Charles H. Eckstein, northwest corner of Eleventh and Master streets.

8th division, at the southwest corner of Thompson and Fifteenth streets.

9th division, at the southwest corner of Ridge avenue and Girard avenue.

10th division, at the corner of Thirty-second and Thompson streets.

11th division, beginning at the northwest corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets, thence along Jefferson to Eleventh street, along Eleventh street to Susquehanna avenue, along Susquehanna avenue to Tenth street, along Tenth street to place of beginning. Vote at the house of James Rigley, southeast corner of Eleventh and Oxford streets.

12th division, at the house of William Cobb, northeast corner of Franklin and Oxford streets

13th division, from Eleventh to Camac street, and from Jefferson street to Montgomery street. Vote at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets.

14th division, from Camac street to Broad street, and from Jefferson street to Montgomery street. Vote at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Oxford streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 21st ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of James Scott, corner of Germantown road and Broad street.

2d division, at the house of Lewis Nehr, No. 3272 Ridge avenue.

3d division, at the Station House, Manayunk.

4th division, at the house of —— Snyder, corner of Main and Cotton streets

5th division, at the house of James Bramble.

6th division, at the house of Samuel Metzler.

7th division, at the house of Alfred Dull.

8th division, at the Leverington Hotel

9th division, at the house of H. Grim, Broad street, near Turner's lane.

10th division, at the Washington tavern, Ridge road and Washington lane.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 22d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of John Felton, corner of Fisher's Lane and Second street turnpike road

2d division, at the Branchtown hotel, corner of York road and Mill street

3d division, at William Stallman's General Wayne, corner of Main and Manheim streets.

4th division, at the School-House, School-House lane.

5th division, at the house of William Hughes, Main street, opposite the Town Hall

6th division, at the public house of E. North, corner of Germantown avenue and Harvey street.

7th division, at the house of Francis Einker, known as the White Swan Hotel

8th division, at the house of John Bush, known as the Eagle Hotel.

9th division, at the house of Barbara Roop.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 23d ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the American Star Hotel, kept by Charles Arrison, Holmesburg.

2d division, at the house of Robert N. Murray, in the village of Bustleton.

3d division, at the house of the late Elijah Hoffman, in the village of Smithfield.

4th division, at the house of Charles Johnson.

5th division, at the house of Joseph H. Comly.

6th division, at the house of Daniel Faunce.

7th division, at the house of Robert Thornton, of Frankford street.

8th division, at the house of George Ertel, corner of Bridge street and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.

9th division, at the house of Albert S. Walton, corner of Frankford (or Main) street and Oxford road.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 24th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill; thence along Market street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to the river Schuylkill; thence along the said river to the place of beginning. Vote at Milner's Hotel, northeast corner of Thirty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue.

2d division, beginning at the junction of Market street and Lancaster avenue; thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to place of beginning. Vote at the Pennsylvania Hotel, southeast corner of Thirty-fourth and Lancaster avenue.

3d division, beginning at the junction of Thirty-seventh and Market streets; thence along Market street to Thirty-ninth street; thence along Thirty-ninth street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to place of beginning. Vote at the William Penn Hotel, Market street, west of Thirty-eighth street.

4th division, beginning at the junction of Thirty-ninth and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Thirty-ninth street; thence along Thirty-ninth street to the place of beginning. Vote at the Washington House, northwest corner Thirty-ninth and Market streets.

5th division, beginning at the junction of Forty-first and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty-ninth street; thence along Forty-ninth street to Haverford avenue; thence along Haverford avenue to Forty-sixth street; thence along Forty-sixth street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first to the place of beginning. Vote at the Union Hotel, southeast corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

6th division, beginning at the junction of Market street and Forty-ninth street; thence along Market street to Fifty-third street; thence along Fifty-third street to Meeting House lane; thence along Meeting House lane to Torr avenue; thence along Torr avenue to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Forty-sixth street; thence along Forty-sixth street to Haverford avenue; thence along Haverford avenue to Forty-ninth street; thence along Forty-ninth street to the place of beginning. Vote at Vanleer's Hotel, northeast corner of Fifty-third street and Haverford avenue.

7th division, beginning at the junction of Fifty-third and Market; thence along Market street to Cobb's creek; thence along Cobb's creek to City avenue; thence along City avenue to Fifty-seventh street; thence along Fifty-seventh street to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Fifty-third street; thence along Fifty-third street to the place of beginning. Vote at Major Whiteside's, Haddington.

8th division, beginning at the junction of Fifty-seventh street and Westminster avenue; thence along Fifty-seventh street to City avenue; thence along City avenue to Belmont avenue; thence along Belmont avenue to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to Torr avenue; thence along Torr avenue to Meeting-house lane; thence along Meeting-house lane to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Park Hotel, Hestonville

9th division, beginning at the junction of Belmont avenue and Westminster avenue; thence along Belmont avenue to City avenue; thence along City avenue to the river Schuylkill; thence along the said river to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Summit House, Monument road, above Belmont avenue.

10th division, beginning at the junction of Lancaster and Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to Thirty-sixth street to Elm street; thence along Elm street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at Vodges' office, Fortieth street, near Sycamore street

11th division, beginning at the junction of Lancaster avenue and Elm street; thence along Elm street to Thirty-sixth street; thence along Thirty-sixth street to Westminster avenue; thence along Westminster avenue to the river Schuylkill; thence along said river to Bridge street; thence along Bridge street to Lancaster avenue; thence along Lancaster avenue to the place of beginning. Vote at the Mantua Public School House, Haverford street, above Thirty-fifth street.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 25th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the house of Jacob Markley, Rising Sun Village.

2d division, at the house now or late of Charles Wiles, Harrowgate

3d division, at the house of Conrad Lutz, Cedar Grove Hotel.

4th division, at the house of John Dougherty, Richmond street, above Somerset.

5th division, at the house of A. P. Stackhouse, northeast corner of Frankford road and Clearfield street.

6th division, at the house of William B. Tustin, northeast corner of Richmond and Ann streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 26th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, at the Girard School House.

2d division, at the house of F. Eve, corner of Wharton street and Passyunk road.

3d division, at the house of Samuel Beagley, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Wharton streets

4th division, at the house of Hugh Walker, northwest corner of Federal and Clarion streets.

5th division, at the house of Thomas Wylie, southwest corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets.

6th division, at the house of F. Saxton, southwest corner of Broad and South streets.

7th division, at the house of James Boyd, southeast corner of Eighteenth and South streets.

8th division, at the house of Hugh Scott, northwest corner of Twentieth and Catharine streets.

9th division, at the house of Andrew McIntire, corner of Twenty-eighth and Federal streets.

The freemen residing in the several election divisions of the 27th ward will vote as follows, to wit:—

1st division, beginning at Market street and the river Schuylkill; thence along Market street to Thirty-fourth street; thence along Thirty-fourth street to Walnut street, Woodland street and the north line of Almshouse property; thence along said property line to the river Schuylkill; and thence up the river Schuylkill to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Harrington's Hotel, Market street, east of Lancaster street

2d division, beginning at the river Schuylkill at the north line of the Almshouse property; thence along said line to Woodland street, Thirty-fourth street, and Walnut street; thence along Walnut street to Thirty-ninth street, to Woodland street and the east line of Woodland cemetery; thence along said line to the river Schuylkill to the place of beginning. Vote at the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh and Locust streets

3d division, beginning at Thirty-fourth and Market streets; thence along Market street to Thirty-seventh street; thence along Thirty-seventh street to Walnut street; thence along Walnut street to Thirty-fourth street; and thence along Thirty-fourth to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets.

4th division, beginning at Thirty-seventh and Market streets; thence along Market street to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Thirty-ninth street; thence along Thirty-ninth street to Walnut street; thence along Walnut to Thirty-seventh street; and thence along Thirty-seventh street to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Alderman Allen's, Chesnut street, east of Fortieth.

5th division, beginning at the river Schuylkill at the east line of the Woodland Cemetery; thence along said line to Woodland street and Baltimore avenue; thence along said Baltimore avenue to Forty-first street; thence along Forty-first street to Spruce street; thence along Spruce street to Forty-third street; thence along Forty-third street to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-seventh street; thence along Forty-seventh street to Darby road; thence along Darby road to Gray's Ferry road; thence along said road to the river Schuylkill; and thence up the river Schuylkill to the place of beginning. Vote at Enoch Gray's office, Woodland and Forty-second street.

6th division, beginning at Forty-first and Market streets; thence along Market street to Cobb's creek; thence down Cobb's creek to Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Forty-third street; thence along Forty-third street to Spruce street; thence along Spruce street to Forty-first street; and thence along Forty-first street to Market street, the place of beginning. Vote at Benjamin Sharp's hotel, Forty-third and Market streets.

7th division, beginning at Forty-seventh street and Baltimore avenue; thence along Baltimore avenue to Cobb's creek; thence down Cobb's creek to the intersection with Darby creek; thence down Darby creek to Bow creek; thence to the line of Fort Mifflin property; thence along said line to the river Delaware; thence up the river Delaware to the river Schuylkill; thence up the Schuylkill to the Gray's Ferry road; thence along said road to Darby road; thence along said Darby road to Forty-seventh street; and thence along said Forty-seventh street to Baltimore avenue, the place of beginning. Vote at the Blue Bell tavern, Darby road, Paschalville.

The Judges and Inspectors are particularly requested to notice the following extract of an act of the General Assembly:—

In accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "A further Supplement to the Election Laws of this Commonwealth," approved the fourth day of June, A. D. 1866, the following preamble and first four sections of said act are published, to wit:—

Whereas, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from the penalty or disability therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizen thereof.

And whereas, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Section 2. That if any such Judge and Inspectors of Election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots, from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Section 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offense be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Section 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship or disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, passed the 30th day of March, A. D. 1866, notice is hereby given that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough, and special elections, are hereby, hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:—One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and to be labelled outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member, and members of assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "county;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, notice is hereby given, that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, Military Officers, and Borough Officers, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any City or Incorporated District, whether a Commissioned Officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or Agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Department of this State or of the United States, or of any City or Incorporated District, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Councils of any city, or Commissioners of any Incorporated District, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office except the office of Judge and Inspector, to be then voted for.

The polls in the respective election divisions of the wards of the said city shall be open at 7 o'clock in the morning, and shall be closed at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Return Judges are to make their returns for said city and county for General and Municipal Officers, at the State House in Chesnut street, of said city on FRIDAY, the 12th day of October, 1866, A. D., at 10 o'clock A. M. The Return Judges of the Fifth Congressional District are to make their returns at the Court House, in the Borough of Doylestown, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Sheriff's Office, Sept 19, 1866. 9 17 m3t

SHERIFF'S SUPPLEMENTAL PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the qualified voters of the Sixth Election Division of the Nineteenth Ward will vote for a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, as a part of the Fifteenth District.

The qualified voters of the Eighth Ward are to elect but one member of the Common Council.

The qualified voters of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Divisions, Twenty-second Ward, will elect one person to serve as an Assessor, for the unexpired term of John R. Waterhouse, resigned.

The qualified electors of the Third Election Division, Twenty-third Ward, will jointly elect two persons to serve as School Directors; and those residing in that part of said division lately the township of Byberry, are to elect one person to serve as a Director of Public Schools, for the unexpired term of Owen Knight, removed from the district.

The qualified electors of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Divisions of said ward, are to elect four persons for Directors of Public Schools, two of them for three years, one for two years, and one of them for one year.

And the qualified electors of the Ninth Division of said ward are to elect but one School Director for three years.

The place of voting in the Sixth Division, Tenth Ward, has been changed to the S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.

The place of voting in the Fourth Division, Fourteenth Ward, has been changed to the Hall, N. W. corner of Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets.

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Fifteenth Ward, will be at No. 1814 North street.

The place of voting in the Eleventh Division, Fifteenth Ward, has been changed to the house of Jephtha H. Munn, N. E. corner of Francis and Shirley streets

The place of voting in the Ninth Division, Twentieth Ward, will be at the S. E. corner of Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue

The Polls will be open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. HOWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, September 29, A. D. 1866. 9 28 9t

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R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 76§

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.
JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.—TWO PROPELLER STEAMSHIPS, 500 tons each; two years old; length, 156 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of lower hold, 9 feet 6 inches; between decks, 7 feet 6 inches; condensing engine cylinders, 36 inches in bore and 34 in stroke.
Freight capacity, 4000 barrels. Copper fastened, and built in Philadelphia by Messrs. William Cramp & Sons, in splendid order.
For particulars apply to
W. B. GALLAGHER,
No. 208 N. WHARVES, or to
WILLIAM F. POTTS,
9 24 1mrp No. 1225 MARKET Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF PARIS"..............Saturday, October 6
"CITY OF CORK"..............Wednesday, October 10
"CITY OF NEW YORK"..............Saturday, October 13
"KANGAROO"..............Wednesday, October 17
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.......$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London...........95 To London..........40
To Paris.............105 To Paris.............50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
No. 731 SPRUCE Street.
8 21 6m

MURDERS IN NEW YORK.

A Man Killed by a Blow with a Brick—Unsuccessful Attempt to Discover the Assailant.

A case of homicide, involved in considerable mystery, was brought to the attention of Coroner Wildey yesterday. It appears that on the night of the 11th ult., shortly after midnight, three young men, named Patrick McDonough, John Flynn, and Thomas McGowan, all of whom reside in East Eleventh street, became engaged in a quarrel opposite No. 145 in that street. The quarrel originated in some trifling dispute about some money matters. Flynn was very much intoxicated, and a scuffle ensued between him and McGowan, which ended in Flynn being knocked down. At this juncture some unknown man called out, "Give Flynn a show." McDonough then ran out of the hallway in which the scuffle took place, and the stranger ran away, pursued by McDonough.

During the chase the unknown man turned on his pursuer and struck him on the head with a brick or stone, fracturing his skull, and escaped. McDonough was taken to his residence, No. 145 East Eleventh street, and attended by a physician. He lingered until yesterday morning, when he expired from the effects of the injury. Efforts were made by the Seventeenth Precinct police to discover the assailant, but without avail.

An inquest in the case was yesterday held by Coroner Wildey, at the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, where the evidence of various witnesses was taken, and the following verdict rendered:—

"That the said Patrick McDonough came to his death by fracture of the skull, at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

Deceased was thirty years of age, and a native of Ireland.

At the request of the Coroner, Captain Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, will renew his efforts to discover the man by whom McDonough was assaulted. There is, however, but little prospect of success, as the man was not seen by either of the parties except McDonough, the deceased.

Flynn, who had been arrested, was discharged by the Coroner, there being no evidence against him.

Probable Murder in a Brothel.

A probable case of brutal and fatal assault was partially developed yesterday afternoon by Captain Steers, of Seventeenth Precinct. At about 3 o'clock Captain Steers received information to the effect that a woman had died suddenly at the low brothel kept by Michael Hoey, at No. 126 Greenwich street, as was alleged, from the effects of a brutal beating received at the hands of the proprietor and his barkeeper, named John Claussen. Captain Steers proceeded to the place, and on investigation ascertained that a woman named Mary Pinkney, who was employed as a cook at the place, had died suddenly during the afternoon.

The Captain also was informed that either last night or yesterday morning a quarrel had ensued between Hoey and the deceased woman, during which Hoey and Claussen beat and kicked her about the head, body, and abdomen in a most brutal manner, until she was almost insensible, and the female inmates of the house put her in bed. As she grew rapidly worse, Dr. Shine, whose office was in the same house, was summoned at about 10 o'clock in the morning, and he attended the woman until she died, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Whether the whole facts in the case were reported to the physician does not appear, but that gentleman, although he had attended the woman but four times before death, gave the necessary burial certificate, which is contrary to law. But for the information conveyed to the Captain, the remains of the woman would, no doubt, have been buried out of sight, and the crime would have been buried with her.

Captain Steers, on learning all the facts in the case, at once arrested Hoey and Claussen, and conveyed them to the station house, where they were locked up for the night. Eight of the girls who live at the brothel were also taken in custody and detained as witnesses in the case. The place was also closed up, and an officer left in charge of the remains and the premises.

Coroner Naumann was notified of the case, and called at the station. He took possession of the certificate granted by the physician in attendance. An inquest will be held to-day. Dr. Thomas Robinson will make a post-mortem examination of the remains of that unfortunate woman, when the cause of death will be ascertained. It is stated that the body of the deceased bears marks of fearful violence. Hoey is thirty-four years of age and Claussen is twenty-seven. Both are natives of Ireland.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Monday, October 15 is announced as the night for the *debut* of the celebrated *primo buffo*, Signor Giorgio Ronconi, who will appear in the comic opera of *Crispino e la Comare*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr John E. Owens weeks in London, and in New York for two hundred appears to-night in his famous character of 'Uncle Solon Shingle" in the new comedy of *Uncle Solon Shingle*. This is Mr. Owens' most noted *role*. He performed "Uncle Solon Shingle" to large audiences for eight and twenty-five nights. Mr. Owens will be supported by all of the favorites of the Chesnut street *corps dramatique*, and they will be put upon the stage in an admirable manner. The laughable farce of *John Dobbs* will also be given, with Owens as "Peter Paternoster," and Mr. George H. Clarke as "John Dobbs."

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new play entitled *The Fast Family*, which has been so successful in London and New York, will be produced, with new scenery and a very strong cast. Mrs. John Drew enacts the part of "Clotilde, a rich widow," supported by Mr Griffiths, Miss E. Price, Miss Annie Ward, Mr Owen Marlowe, Mr Mordaunt, Mr. Frank Rivers, and all the favorites of the Company. The comical farce of *That Blessed Baby*, with Mr. Hemple in the cast, will conclude the performance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. John Brougham appears this evening as "Mr. Foxglove," in his own brilliant and beautiful comedy of *Flies in the Web*, and as "O'Callaghan" in *His Last Legs*. This will form an attractive entertainment.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Proctor will make his appearance this evening as "The Jibbenainosay," in Miss Medina's stirring drama of *Nick of the Woods*. Mr Proctor has been very successful in this play in the East and West. He will be supported by the entire Company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Daniel Dougherty, Esq., will deliver an oration this evening before the members of the Union League and the citizens of Philadelphia. He will have a crowded house.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Robert Heller remains with us still. To night he announces six splendid new acts including Robert Houdin's wonderful "Orange Tree blooming and bearing fruit." The "Wood Minstrels" give a concert, and Mr. Heller plays a new pianistic programme.

NATIONAL HALL.—This temple has been thoroughly renovated and the Lincoln memorial Tableaux will be exhibited here for the first time this evening.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—Carncross & Dixey's great star troupe of sable serenaders appear in a great bill this evening. Their *Spectre's Frolic* is increasing in popularity. It will be repeated to-night, with other good things.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Second Page.]

A SPUNKY RAT.—Who has not read the fearful legends of the Rhine where the wicked old nobles were occasionally cut short in their mortal existence by the swarms of revengeful rats that would overrun their castles? They say, however, that numbers generally give courage, but what will we say about the attack of a solitary rat upon a man and a dog?

This is the story. Officer Evans, while on his beat last night, accompanied by a pet terrier, came across a large black rat. "Tarry" attacked the rat, and the rat showed fight in such scientific earnest that the dog came off second best, and was utterly demoralized. Officer Evans was then attacked in turn, and several times did the redoubtable rat assault the officer, and each time mounted his breastworks, and three times was he beaten down. The third time the rat was a little stunned and a good deal demoralized, and attempted to escape by putting himself (literally, not metaphysically,) up a spout. In the attempt he was killed.

BAD BOY.—An unfortunate youth who, with dreams of future glory, left his home in Gotham and wandered to this city, brought up at the Fourth District Police Station on Saturday evening. The youth in question, who bears the rather general name of John Smith, was minus that essential requisite to getting along in the world, *i. e.*, cash, and was sent to the St. John's Orphan Asylum by Alderman Hurley, on the charge of absconding from his home.

THE GREAT BASE BALL MATCH.—The great match between the Atlantics, of New York, and the Athletics, of this city, is the great event of the day. Notwithstanding the immense efforts to accommodate all the visitors to the grounds, not one fifth of those desiring to see the game can possibly be accommodated. Over twenty thousand tickets have been sold. At 1 o'clock the crowd began to arrive, and there are thousands who will have to be outsiders.

The Atlantic nine arrived in this city last evening from New York, in company with a large delegation from that city. The following are the names of the nine:—Charles Smith, Charles Mills, Thomas Pratt, Joseph Start, Frederick Train, Richard Pierce, John Chapman, John Galvin, J. Ferguson.

There is the greatest enthusiasm amongst the base-ball fraternity in regard to this match, which will be a most exciting one.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS DURING THE PAST MONTH.—The following exhibits the number of arrests during the past month. The greater part were drunk and disorderly cases, of small account:—

District.	No. of Arrests.	District.	No. of Arrests.
1	246	12	196
2	618	13	318
3	459	14	153
4	299	15	51
5	278	16	170
6	225	Reserve Corps	179
7	130	Park Police	49
8	18	Harbor Police	29
9	262	Central	63
10	294		
11	212	Total	4544

ROW IN A BEER SHOP.—Simon Weidenberger, with several of his companions, it is alleged, went into a lager beer saloon at the corner of Lawrence and Thompson streets, and not being able to obtain any liquor, proceeded to smash things in general, and glasses in particular. The affair occurred about 9 o'clock last night, and created quite a disturbance in the neighborhood. The proprietor of the saloon, it is alleged attempted to pacify the disturbers of his peace, when they gave him a drubbing. Simon, who was the ringleader, was arrested with one or two others, and had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him to answer in the sum of $1000, and eight others in smaller amounts for disorderly conduct.

CONNUBIAL FELICITY.—From all accounts Robert Andrews is one of those delectable specimens of humanity—or rather the want of it—who occasionally figure in the police reports under the head of "beating his wife." Robert is, to tell the truth, what most men would call a brute, although it is certain a brute would be ashamed of the comparison. He (Robert), while in a state of inebriety, made a violent assault and battery on his wife, beating and bruising her very badly, last Saturday evening. He then sat down on a little child, and injured it very severely. The fellow was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to answer.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—John Gardner, who is such a lover of human liberty that he is said to go to extreme limits to carry out all his ideas, was arrested last night for rescuing a prisoner from a police officer. He succeeded in getting the prisoner off, but was not so fortunate himself, as he was arrested. The affair occurred at Hope and Jefferson streets, and there were one or two others concerned in it, one of whom, James McVey, was arrested at Front and Master streets, on the charge of interference with the officer. They were both committed by Alderman Shoemaker. Gardner in default of $1,000 and McVey in default of $800, to answer.

A "BUMMER" IN TROUBLE.—John Burns, one of those classical individuals who imagines that the world owes them a living without doing anything to warrant the collection of it, was arrested on Saturday evening on the charge of larceny. What aroused the suspicions of the police was the fact of Johnny's having a quantity of fine white shirts stowed away snugly under his arm. As he was not in circumstances to indulge lawfully in such luxuries, it naturally occurred to the police that he came into their possession without going through the legitimates formalities of trade. He had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, who held him in $800 to answer.

SHOT IN THE LATE RIOT.—George Lenoir, another of the sufferers by the late riot is living in rather a serious condition. He had a pistol ball taken out of the back of his thigh having passed through from the front.

Another of the rioters, named Robert Hamilton, was arrested last Saturday on a warrant issued by Alderman Lutz. He had a preliminary hearing before Alderman Flood, who bound him over in the sum of $1000 for a further hearing before Alderman Lutz.

PUGNACITY.—An excitable individual, rejoicing in the cognomen of James Graham, was arrested last Saturday evening in Norris street, on the charge of assault and battery. It is alleged that he got into a violent altercation on some point in politics, and as his opponent could not see the force of one series of arguments, he undertook to try another—the knock-down argument. He succeeded—in getting himself arrested and put in limbo, and had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $600 to appear at Court.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Jesse Mitchell, a colored man, was arrested at Delaware avenue and Arch street, on the charge of being concerned in robbing one of the officers of a river steamer some time ago. He is supposed to know all about the occurrence, and who the real parties in the affair are. He was arrested last evening and had a hearing this morning before Alderman Godbou, who held him in $800 to answer.

CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Two men, named Roderick Daly and James McNally, whilst acting in a drunken and disorderly manner last evening, were arrested, and on examining their persons a large dirk knife was found on the person of McNally and a "billy" on Daly. They were each held in the sum of $600 bail by Alderman Hutchinson.

IMPORTANT TO INVINCIBLES.—See the Marshal's order for the West Chester trip this evening. Members assemble at 5 o'clock.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN AND HON. LEONARD MYERS.—The following correspondence between the Hon. L. Myers and the Governor is of interest to all Pennsylvanians. The high position of both parties ensures its reliability:—

HARRISBURG, August 7.—Dear Sir:—It is always agreeable to a public man to feel that he enjoys the confidence of his constituency, and that he has so fulfilled the trusts committed to his care as to deserve their approbation. I awaited the adjournment of Congress to thank you for the zeal, efficiency, and fidelity you lent to the advocacy of the bill you introduced, and which passed into a law at the last session of Congress, to reimburse money advanced by the State in 1862, at the request of the President and Secretary of War.

Having failed to procure the appropriation at preceding sessions of Congress, although earnestly pressed by the Legislature of this State and our members of Congress, and as my term of office expired before another effort could be made, I watched the progress of your bill with much solicitude, and while the interest of the people was faithfully served by our entire delegation in aiding the passage of your appropriation, I have never failed to speak of your able, persistent, and successful efforts as deserving the thanks of the State.

When reflecting upon the great questions upon which you were called to act during the late session of Congress, it must be a gratification to you to feel that you gave this measure, also so just and equitable in all respects, your earnest and efficient support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

HON. LEONARD MYERS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:—I cannot feel otherwise than gratified at your very complimentary letter upon the passage by Congress of my bill reimbursing $700,000 to our State. The measure however, was, as you well remark, "just and equitable in all respects" and I only did my duty in presenting and urging it.

The money was advanced by some of the banks of Philadelphia, neither Congress nor the State Legislature being then in session to pay those troops from our State who, in the great emergency of 1862, volunteered to repel the invaders, and pressed them back towards the decisive battle-ground of the war, at Gettysburg.

When the Legislature met, the State, at your instance, promptly assumed and afterwards paid the sum. Mr Lincoln and the Secretary of War fulfilled their promise to recommend the reimbursement, and, in spite of delays and strong opposition, it is a pleasure to feel that Congress at last recognized the validity of the claim.

The part which Pennsylvania bore in the war to put down the Rebellion—and Philadelphia did her full share—is, indeed, a proud one. The records of the War Department show that we furnished over 366,000 soldiers to defend the Union.

These were exclusive of the militia who, in 1862, 1863, and 1864, sprang to arms at a moment's notice to resist the Rebel hordes, and in addition to our gallant sailors, who, equally with their comrades on the land, aided to render the American name more illustrious than ever. Yet it adds to the fame of our goodly Commonwealth that, throughout the war, she had in yourself a Governor whose every pulsation was for his country, and who is known as the friend of its defenders.

Pleased to have received commendations from such a source, I am, with sincere regard,
Yours very respectfully,
LEONARD MYERS.

IN THE MINT.—

It is a splendid thing to be
Stationed in our great Mint,
And, daily, hard bright cash to see
Or when to gain a squint.
Outside that building, is but rare,
Although it seems so common *there*.
And 'tis a charming sight for those
Endowed with true good taste,
To see the heaps of handsome clothes
That in the Tower are placed!

We are prepared with an unusually full and comprehensive stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing, which we are selling at MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SEVERAL YEARS. *Congratulating our patrons and the public generally upon the decline in the prices of materials which renders this possible, we invite an examination.*

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

HUMPHREY'S' HOMŒOPATEIC SPECIFICS had their origin in a great public want—medicines for all the common wants of enlightened life—curatives that rather, mother, nurse, or traveller could always have with them, and always rely upon—so simple, that mistake could not be made in the selection; so harmless that all might use them with impunity, and so efficient that all might rely upon them with safety. Such they have proved. Thousands of families use them daily for all the ailments and sicknesses of life, and rarely are seriously sick, or have need to call a physician. Thousands taking some single specific have cured themselves of chronic diseases, which have been the bane of their lives, and upon which they have spent hundreds in vain; and among the millions who use them, none are found to question their purity or efficacy. Every family should have a case. See advertisement.—*New York Citizen, April 1, 1865.*

THE RUSH TO THE CITY.—Now that most of our citizens have returned home, we would remind those of the masculine gender that the extensive and first-class Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co. have on hand a superior lot of Fall and Winter Clothing, which they are now selling at reduced prices. The styles are all new this season.

CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Under the Continental.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

TO SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR and War of 1812.
Land Warrants wanted.
HEWES EMIG & Co.,
No. 50 South Third street,
Philadelphia.

ON SATURDAY there was a crowd in front of the Custom House to see the men turned out, but nothing in comparison to the throng in front of the Continental to see Flaherty, opposite, turn out his cigars and tobacco.

CARAMELS.—CARAMELS — CARAMELS —George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

YOU ARE ATTRACTED to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, by the superior Photographs and the moderate charges.

TAKE AYER'S SARSPARILLA to purify the blood and remove tumors, pimples, boils, and sores, which only exhibit the rottenness within.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

IF YOU desire perfect Pictures of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.

SHUTTLE, OR LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GRIFFEN—BROWN.—On the 24th of July, 1866, by the Rev. Jared Hames Peters, of the Third Baptist Church, Mr MARTIN GRIFFEN to MAGGIE A. BROWN, both of Philadelphia.

GREGG—TURNER.—On Monday, October 1, 1866, in Trinity Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Daniel Washburn, Rector, Mr. LAERTES L. GREGG, of New York city, and Miss JENNIE K., eldest daughter of William B. Turner, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On the 29th instant, CHARLES ALEXANDER, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1122 Wistar street, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FULLER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, September 30, BLANCHE, daughter of Abbott H. and Marie S. Fuller, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1110 Green street, on Tuesday at 12 o'clock M.

LYNN.—Suddenly, on Sunday last, SAMUEL M. LYNN, aged 20 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of H. Hough, Jr., No. 521 N. Seventh street.

WASTE OF OIL. BY CARELESSLY PUTting down an oiler, is prevented by the patent articles, as from their peculiar shape they immediately place themselves upright. Sizes suitable for Machinists or for Sewing Machines, and those of the usual description, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BRANDS WITH MOVABLE OR PERMAnent letters for marking Tools, etc., furnished at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, PICTURE-FRAME MAkers, Looking Glass Dealers, and others who use Iron Screw Eyes, Brass Rings Knobs, Nails and Hooks, Tacks, Brads, &c., are invited to examine the assortment of those articles at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES,
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 249 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
9 15§ Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
6 1m J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT.

OFF THE TRACK!

BEST BREAD EVER MADE!

AERATED BREAD,

MADE WITHOUT YEAST, HANDS, OR FERMENTATION.

Never SOUR—a perfect protection against CHOLERA. It is raised by Carbonic Acid Gas, which is the best known DISINFECTANT.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD if it can be proved by competent witnesses that it is unhealthy.

MADE WHOLLY BY MACHINERY.

CURES DYSPEPSIA SURE!

Call for it at your Grocery.

FULLER & JOHNSON,
9 mwflm8p No. 16 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE CHOLERA IN BALTIMORE

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, October 1.—There have been six deaths from Asiatic cholera here during the past week, and fifteen to twenty cases. There is no mistake in the malady now being here. There was one death to-day and some new cases. All cases heretofore reported resulted from the imprudent eating of oysters, cucumbers, vegetables, and careless living. It creates much excitement, and the weather is considered unfavorable. The health authorities are very vigilant, and hope to check the disease. Its prevalence was kept secret. Several days ago the steamer *North Point*, late from Havana, was sent back to quarantine with cholera aboard.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Santa Anna in Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Santa Anna is in Washington, and seems now to be cultivating the acquaintance of the Mexican Liberals, but is distrusted by them.

The Marine Corps.

On Saturday orders were issued to suspend recruiting for the Marine Corps, there being at present a full complement of men.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Cumberland preferred, 57½; Illinois Central scrip, 124; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 114½; Reading, 117½; Hudson River, 129; Canton Company, 56½; Erie Railroad, 86½; Western Union Telegraph, 66; United States Coupons, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 109§; Ten-forties, 99½; Treasury Notes, 106@106½; Gold, 145¼@146; Sterling Exchange, 8½ is asked.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 1
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2,000 U S 7 30s, Aug.	106¼	400 sh Reading	b60 59
$745 23 Pittsbg scrip	73	1000 sh do	58¾
$1000 Mor Can 2 m	90	100 sh do	59
$8100 City 6s new	99¾	1000 sh do	b60. 58¾
$6000 do	99¾	100 sh Cata pf	31½
$3300 do	99¾	100 sh do	b30 31½
$2500 W Ches 7s	98½	100 sh do	b5 31½
$477 Pa 5s	95½	100 sh do	s60. 31½
400 sh Dalzell	⅛	50 sh Leh Val	64½
34 sh Penn R.	57½		

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 W J bonds	84	200 sh Cata pf	31½
100 sh Sch N pf	b60 37½	100 sh do	31½
100 sh Reading R.	58½	100 sh do	31½
200 sh do	58½		

BONNET OPENING,

Wednesday, October 3, 1866.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

10 1 rp tj

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE "EVANS & WATSON"

SAFE

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The "Inside Door" Safe Never Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1866.

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Gentlemen:—About six years ago we purchased from you one of your Fire-Proof Safes, which we placed in our mill on Market street, west of the bridge. Yesterday morning our mill was destroyed by fire, and the Safe falling into the cellar amongst the ruins, was subjected to a GREAT HEAT. After the fire was subdued we opened the Safe, and found our money, books, papers, policies of insurance, etc. etc, PERFECTLY PRESERVED. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to all desiring protection in the event of fire.

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We take pleasure in referring to the above certificate, which, with the many others in our possession, proves our Safes to be, as we have always represented them, a PERFECT protection. We are the sole manufacturers of Safes with inside or double doors. Our prices are lower than other makers, and we earnestly desire all seeking a Safe with the greatest security, to examine our large stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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EVANS & WATSON,
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SAFES
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Established Over 25 Years.
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Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

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A FULL LINE OF
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1 case Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannels, 31c.
1 do. Fine do. do. do. do. 40c.
Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels.
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45 50 to $1.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Double-width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40.
All-wool Cassimere, for boys' wear, 85, 90, and 95c.
Large size all-wool Blankets, $6 75, worth $8.
Crib Blankets, job lot, just received, $1·75.
Bleached Canton Flannels, 28 31, 37½, and 40c.
Unbleached do. do. 20 22, 25, 31, 33, 35, and 37½c.
Bleached Muslins, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, to 89c.
Unbleached do 18, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
35c. for 1¼ yard-wide Pillow-case Muslin.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, all prices.
Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 87½c to $1.
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Fine assortment Calicoes, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
Boys' colored bordered Hdkfs., from auction, 15c.
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Customers will find our prices right, for what we save in expenses we take off of profits, consequently can sell lower than those under enormous expenses.

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TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS,
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which will be all sold at the lowest market prices. No trouble to show goods.
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Country orders carefully, as heretofore, attended to.

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At $8, $8·50, $9, and $10,
FROM A LATE AUCTION SALE.
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Plain Plaits, All Sizes.
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Woven Shirt Bosoms, from 37½ Cents.
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I import the best Linens made in Ireland. Full lines of all qualities in

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